THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

BY JOHN S. C. HOGAN & CO. MEMPHIS, TENN., THURSDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1867. VOLUME XVIII.—NUMBER 105

MEMPHIS APPEAL.

PUBLISHED DAILY & WEEKLY
—BY—
JOHN S. C. HOGAN & CO.

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Tri-weekly, per copy : : : : : : 5 00
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☞ Advertisements for the Weekly paper will be charged at same rates, per week or month, as in the Daily, unless by special contract.

☞ Our friends are requested to use their best efforts to send us subscribers, and fill up our lists, and also to forward any items of news that may be of sufficient local importance to warrant their publication.

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As an inducement to get up clubs, we have adopted the following scale of prices, which are below as our current office expenses will admit of:

One Copy, one year : : : : : $5 00
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Invariably in advance.

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Of First Class Business Houses
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Ashe, McClennan & Co., Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants, 284 Front st.

Commercial Bank, Corner of Main and Madison streets.

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Francisco & Wiggin, Hatters and Furriers, 209 Main street.

F. W. Irvine & Co., Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants, 278 Front street.

German National Bank, No. 293 Main street.

Gayoso Savings Institute, 1 Madison st. John C. Latham, President.

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Matthews & Alexander, Agricultural Implements, 272 Second street.

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Pike & Adams, Attorneys at Law, No. 293 Main street.

Partee, Mathes & Co., Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants, 7 Monroe st.

Price & Yeatman, Produce, No 11 Monroe st.

Robeson, Sneed & Co., Fashionable Clothiers, 305 Main street.

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S. Steinberg, Tobacco and Cigars, 310 Front street.

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DYEING, SCOURING, —AND— REPAIRING,

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All orders executed with neatness and dispatch, and entire satisfaction guaranteed when the work is done.

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SILK AND WOOLEN DYERS

246 Second Street,

BETWEEN JEFFERSON AND COURT.

SPECIAL attention paid to Ladies' Dresses and Shawls. Gentlemen's Clothes Cleaned and Dyed in a superior style.

N. B.—Not answerable for Goods left in store after six months from date of order.

MILLS, LUMBER, ETC

LUMBER, SHINGLES, LATHS, DOORS, SASH, BLINDS,

Etc., Cheaper than Ever. Orders from the Country promptly and faithfully attended to.

W. T. SWANWICK & CO.

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BOOKS & STATIONERY

WHITEMAN BROS.,

Manufacturers of and Dealers in

PRINTING PAPER,

No. 59 Northeast cor. Public Square, Nashville. | No. 37 South Court Street, Memphis.

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LAW BOOKS,

School Books,

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And a Fine stock of Stationery, AT

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Office: No. 351 Main street,

(OVER FALL'S DRUG STORE.)

Residence—Gayoso House. nov12 1f

J. W. CLAPP, C. P. VANCE, J. A. ANDERSON
Late of Holly Springs, Miss.

CLAPP, VANCE & ANDERSON,

Attorneys at Law,

No. 15 MADISON ST., MEMPHIS.

nov21 1m

MARLAND L. PERKINS,

ASSISTANT U. S. ATTORNEY.

SOLICITOR IN BANKRUPTCY,

—AND—

PROCTOR IN ADMIRALTY.

Office, No. 450 Main St., Waldran Block, Memphis, Tenn.

nov3 1f

HINSON & SMITH

DENTISTS,

No. 283 Main Street.

CLAY BUILDING.

S. A. SMITH, late with Dr. A. Wesson.

apr6 nov22 dawly

Harris & Blair,

DENTISTS

No. 217 Corner Second and Adams Sts.,

ADAMS' BLOCK.

J. G. HARRIS. C. L. BLAIR.

J. E. TEMPLE,

Attorney at Law,

Solicitor in Bankruptcy and Commissioner of Deeds.

OFFICE—No. 13 Jefferson street, Room No 17 Third Story, Titus Block. nov8

GEO. W. WINCHESTER, Late of Gallatin, Tenn. | ROBERT A. HATCHER, Late of Missouri.

WINCHESTER & HATCHER,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW and General Collecting Agents, 227 Second street, Memphis, Tennessee.

A. WRIGHT, L. D. MCKISICK.

WRIGHT & MCKISICK,

Attorneys at Law

HAVE removed their office to the Kil Willams Block, Nos. 3 and 4, up-stairs, Madison street. mys

ALBERT PIKE & SON, Little Rock, Ark. | PIKE & ADAMS, 293 Main st., Memphis.

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ATTORNEY AT LAW

—AND—

Solicitor in Chancery

Little Rock, Arkansas.

Will practice in the Federal and State Courts. Collections promptly attended to. mh3 1f

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DIXON & PERCY,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Greenville, Miss, will practice in the counties of Washington, Coahoma, Bolivar, Washington and Issaquena Counties. dec15 1y

Architect and Engineer.

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OFFICE—Stillman Block, Second and Madison streets. Charges reasonable.

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PLANS and specifications for all descriptions of private and public buildings furnished on short notice.

Remodeling of old buildings also attended to. Specimens of work can be seen at the office as above. All kinds of building operations superintended in person. nov20 3m

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S. STERNBERG & CO.,

WESTERN AND VIRGINIA

Tobacco Agency,

Dealers in Imported and Domestic

CIGARS,

No. 310 Front Street,

MEMPHIS.

C. C. PARTEE, Late Vernon, Partee & Clay. | B. FRANK HARBERT, Memphis, Tenn.

PARTEE & HARBERT,

AND GENERAL

Commission Merchants,

14 Monroe Street,

Bet. Main and Front, MEMPHIS, TENN.

☞ Cash Advances made on Consignments. Agent for Rope and Supplies furnished.

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THURMOND, FOSTER & CO.,

TOBACCO FACTORS

AND GENERAL

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7 Monroe street.

no26

Western and Virginia Tobacco Agency.

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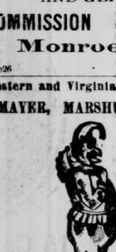

IMPORTERS and Wholesale Dealers in Segars, Tobacco, and the largest assortment of Smokers' Articles in the South, Corner Second and Jefferson streets, Jefferson Block, Memphis, Tenn. ee21

MERRIMAN, BYRD & CO

—DEALERS IN—

WATCHES, DIAMONDS, Jewelry,

Silver and Plated-Ware; Watchmakers and Manufacturing Jewelers,

275 MAIN STREET,

Op. South Court St. MEMPHIS, TENN.

NO GIFT ENTERPRISE

Or any other Swindle!

MISSOURI AND KENTUCKY STATE AND HAVANA LOTTERIES.

ONLY LEGAL LOTTERIES IN U. S.

THEY are drawn under State Charters; have been drawn for over FORTY YEARS.

Bonds must be and are deposited with U. S. Collecting Agents.

The prizes are drawn in public by two sworn Commissioners appointed by the State.

Must know if tickets are sold or not.

PRIZES ALL CASH.

There are two State Drawings each day, and two Havana Drawings each month.

Drawings can be seen two days after purchase of tickets.

One-half the Tickets are Prizes.

Prizes paid on day of purchase.

Tickets $1 to $20, according to Scheme.

Prizes $1 to $100,000, according to scheme.

Principal Agent, GEO. W. VAN VOAST, No 16 Jefferson street.

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WE have the Abstract Books and complete Index of the Register's Office, compiled by the late HENRY A. ORNE; and, after more than a years' trial of their accuracy, and a careful experience in the business, (not one mistake having occurred in all that time), we are enabled to furnish complete deraignments of title to all

Fort Pickering, Memphis and Shelby County Lands,

at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms. G. J. CAMPBELL & CO.,

mh26 1f Successors to Boud & Campbell.

MEMPHIS APPEAL.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

THE QUESTION OF RESTORATION.

The Cost of Reconstruction.

The Constitutional Powers of the Executive.

THE NATIONAL FINANCES.

Special Telegraphic Report for the Louisville Courier.

WASHINGTON, December 2—The following is the President's message in full, which will be laid before Congress to-morrow:

THE FAILURE OF RESTORATION.

Fellow-Citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives:

The continued disorganization of the Union to which the President has so often called the attention of Congress is yet a subject of profound and patriotic concern. We may, however, find some relief from that anxiety in the reflection that the painful political situation, although before untried by ourselves, is not new in the experience of nations. Political science, perhaps as highly perfected in our own country and among us as any other, has not yet disclosed any means by which civil wars can be absolutely prevented. It can only diminish their frequency and mitigate their severity, by directing all its proceedings in accordance with the fundamental law. When such a civil war has been brought to a close it is manifestly the first interest and duty of the victor to repair the injuries which it has inflicted, and secure the benefit of the lessons it teaches as fully and speedily as possible. In the case now before us the termination of the rebellion promptly accepted, not only by the Executive Department, but by the legislative and judicial departments and restoration, as the first movement of peace, was hailed with encouragement and welcome as indispensable. The expectations, however, then so reasonably and confidently entertained, were disappointed. The legislative body which I felt constrained by my obligation to the Constitution to withhold my assent.

It is therefore with unaffected profound regret that in complying with the obligation imposed upon me by the Constitution to communicate to Congress from time to time, information of the state of the Union," I am unable to communicate any which would materially change, for the American people, the questions which, since the close of the rebellion have pressed themselves upon them. On the contrary, candor compels me to declare that all is time there is no Union, no such Union as existed before the war, and as was meant it to be understood by us. The Union which they established can exist only where all the States harmonize in and hold fast the Constitution of Congress; where one State is as free as another in its relations with the supreme legislative authority of its own will; and where the laws of the Central Government, strictly confined to matters of national concern, apply with equal force to all the people of every section. That such is not the present state of the Union will not be denied. Its existence implies that their can exist such a change in the fundamental law of the Union would be nugatory; and Congress, in seeking it, would find itself powerless. The nature of the army has also given solemn sanction of its authority to the same view of the case. The Judges of the Supreme Court have included the Southern States in their circuits, and they are constantly before them to hear, examine and decide upon questions which does not belong to them unless those States are States of the Union.

If the Union, under the component parts of the Union, the Constitution is the supreme law for them as for the other States. It cannot be lawfully violated by any portion of the people, much less by a few individual rights, without a fearful responsibility. Under the Constitution, as the bond of their political life, they have common rights and common obligations. Reciprocity is the principle which pervades it. Treason, therefore, is not only the destruction of the Government, but the violation of the compact between the States. Hence, when a State attempts to withdraw from the Union, it commits no act which can legally put an end to its connection with the other States. Their mutual relations, rights and obligations under the Constitution remain the same as before the pretended secession. Any other doctrine would be inconsistent with the history of the Union itself. The original States derived their right to separate existence and sovereignty from the Declaration of Independence, in which they were declared free and independent States. Subsequently, they severally ratified the Constitution of the United States, but in doing so they did not surrender the primary and essential attributes of their sovereignty. As States they still remain free and independent. Texas, after a short period of separate existence, entered the Union upon an equal footing with the original States. The act of admission declares them such, and there is no power given in the Constitution to any department or officer of the Government to alter or impair the essential character of any State or the relation of any State to the Union. Such power was exercised by the people of the United States in the adoption of the Constitution, and by the legislatures of the several States when they ratified the amendments which subsequently took effect. The validity of these acts has been conceded by the State governments, which, in their practical relations with the Federal Government, have been entirely loyal and cordial. Upon the principles laid down by the Supreme Court in the case of Texas vs. White, the actual condition of the States is that of complete legal relation to the Federal Government, with the temporary disability to perform their functions harmoniously with the rightful authority of the United States. Such a disability cannot be regarded as a forfeiture or extinction of any of the rights or obligations of the States, and the true object of the Government in all proper action under the Constitution is to remove the disability and restore the States to the condition of complete efficiency in their constitutional relations. Whatever obligation, therefore, rests upon the United States to secure to each State a republican form of government, and to protect it against domestic violence, exists at present, and is as perfect as it was in regard to any other State or part of the Union at any former period. The rights of the States to order and control their domestic affairs and to apply their energies to the promotion of the welfare of their citizens, rights inherent in them as members of the Union from the beginning, have been constantly recognized by the Executive Government, and have at no time been lost sight of by Congress. Finding, therefore, no new powers in the Constitution which can be called into action in the present condition of the country, I have deemed it my duty to confine myself to the exercise of such powers only as are clearly granted by the letter of that instrument. Some of these powers are temporary in their character, and will necessarily be superseded by the complete restoration of the States in all their functions. Others are permanent in their application to the exigencies which arise in the administration of the Government, and will always be found sufficient for the purpose of preserving the Union from danger, external or internal, and of securing to the States and to the people thereof the advantages guaranteed to them by the Constitution. Whether the powers thus conferred upon the Executive by the Constitution and laws of the United States are adequately balanced by suitable restraints in favor of public liberty and private right, experience must determine. Solicitude on this point is natural to the chief Executive officer of a country occupying the relation to the insurrection which the United States have sustained to the rebellion which was waged against their authority. It is a relation which, happily for the interests of humanity, has seldom existed in the history of civilized nations. Unless the War Power conferred by the Constitution to defend the life of the nation survives the occasion which gave it birth, the Government has been left powerless in the face of the dangers which immediately follow the success of its arms. If the right of self-preservation, common to individuals and communities, is valid for the one, it is valid for the other. The existence of the Union was attempted to be destroyed by armies and navies organized for the purpose, and carrying on war against the United States in every part of their territory. To say that the United States have no power under the Constitution to take measures for their own preservation, after the rebellion against them had exhausted itself in the effort to accomplish their destruction, is to say that the Government has no power of self-preservation in the face of the most formidable opposition. The measures which were rendered indispensable by the public danger were not only warranted by the circumstances which required them, but by the principles of the Constitution. They were simply the employment of the public force of the Union to suppress insurrection against the lawful authority of the Government, and to arrest the progress of those who were preparing to overthrow it. Such measures, however, are not to be confounded with those which may be rightfully adopted when the nation is engaged in war with a foreign power. The nature of the contest in which we were engaged, the parties against which the force of the Government was directed, the local limits to which its operations extended, the immediate occasion for the use of the public force, and the ends to be attained by it, all combine to place the struggle in which we were involved in a class by itself, requiring the application of principles peculiar to itself in order to conform our action to the Constitution. The validity of the measures adopted during the rebellion to defend the Government against the conspiracy which was formed for its overthrow, and to enforce the laws and restore the authority of the United States in the insurgent districts, cannot be questioned by any who acknowledge that the Government has the right to exist and to perform the functions for which it was established. Having the right to exist, it has the right to employ the means necessary to enable it to act effectively. Among these means is the power to organize armies, to call out the militia, to govern the districts occupied by the military forces, to seize property for military purposes, to destroy property which is being employed to support the rebellion, to liberate the slaves of persons who are in arms against the Government, and to apply the funds in the Treasury to the payment of the ordinary and extraordinary expenses created by the war. Whether the rebellion was crushed by the proper exercise of these powers, or whether, on the other hand, they were superseded by the assumption of others not warranted by the Constitution, is a question which will be considered by impartial history. It is one which I am willing to leave to the calm judgment of the future, believing that posterity will vindicate the course which I have thought it my duty to pursue.

THE PRESERVATION OF PUBLIC CREDIT.

The violation of such a pledge as we made on the 22d of July, 1861, will scarcely diminish the market value of our other promises. Besides, if we now acknowledge that the National debt was created, not to hold States in the Union as tax payers were led to suppose, but to expel them from it and hand them over to be governed by negroes, the moral duty to pay it may seem much less clear. I say it may seem so; for I do not admit that it or any other argument in favor of repudiation can be entertained as sound; but its influence on some classes of minds may well be apprehended. The financial honor of a great commercial Nation, largely indebted and with a republican form of government admiral tered by agents of popular choice is a thing of such delicate texture, and the destruction of it would be followed by such unspeakable calamity, that every true patriot must desire to avoid whatever might expose it to the slightest danger. The great interest of the country requires immediate relief from these embarrassments.

BUSINESS IN THE SOUTH IS PARALIZED

by a sense of general insecurity, by the terror of confiscation and ahead of ruin which hangs over Southern trade, from which the South would have derived so great a profit under a government of law, still languishes and will languish, revived while it can be fettered by the arbitrary power which makes all its operations unsafe. That rich country, the richest in natural resources the world ever saw, is worse than lost if it be not soon placed under the protection of a free Constitution. Instead of being, as it ought to be, a source of wealth and power, it would become an intolerable burden upon the rest of the Nation.

THE LATE ELECTIONS.

Another reason for retracing our steps will doubtless be seen by Congress in the late manifestations of public opinion on this subject. Elections have been held in which the people of forces obedience to itself so per or later. It is vain for it to attempt to disguise from itself the fact of legal authority backed by overwhelming force. It cannot have escaped your attention that the supporters of the Congressional policy have not ventured to submit to the people any direct proposition to govern the States by military force with a view to the ultimate establishment of such supremacy, every expression of general sentiment has been in favor of the restoration of the States to their proper relations to the Union.

The affection of this generation cannot be detached from the institutions of their ancestors. Their determination to preserve the inheritance of free government in their own hands, and transmit it undefiled to their children, has been manifested in every form that the gratification of any present feeling.

DURATION OF THE EVIL.

I am aware it is assumed that the system of government established by the fathers of the Republic is not perpetual. It is true this military government is to only last during the exigency, but a temporary evil that a greater evil is to be made perpetual. If the guarantees of the Constitution are to be withheld or violated in order to create such a tyranny as this continent has never yet witnessed, the citizens who are injured by law, may seek its next victim. Individuals, not persons, whole masses, including millions who inhabit the subject States, and even their unborn children. These wrongs being expressly forbidden, cannot be constitutionally inflicted upon any portion of our people, no matter how they may have come within our jurisdiction, and no matter whether they live in States, territories or districts.

To such injustice as this will be followed by other and still greater calamities. It was ordained not only "to form a more perfect Union and promote the general welfare," but to establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity." Nothing but implicit obedience to all these behests can secure the end which does not belong to them unless those States are States of the Union.

If the Union, under the component parts of the Union, the Constitution is the supreme law for them as for the other States. It cannot be lawfully violated by any portion of the people, much less by a few individual rights, without a fearful responsibility. Under the Constitution, as the bond of their political life, they have common rights and common obligations. Reciprocity is the principle which pervades it. Treason, therefore, is not only the destruction of the Government, but the violation of the compact between the States. Hence, when a State attempts to withdraw from the Union, it commits no act which can legally put an end to its connection with the other States. Their mutual relations, rights and obligations under the Constitution remain the same as before the pretended secession. Any other doctrine would be inconsistent with the history of the Union itself. 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Whether the rebellion was crushed by the proper exercise of these powers, or whether, on the other hand, they were superseded by the assumption of others not warranted by the Constitution, is a question which will be considered by impartial history. It is one which I am willing to leave to the calm judgment of the future, believing that posterity will vindicate the course which I have thought it my duty to pursue.

THE TERRITORIES.

The condition of the Territories is generally satisfactory. Idaho, Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, Nevada, Dakota, New Mexico, Arizona and Utah are all in a prosperous condition, and rapidly increasing in population and wealth. Their mineral resources are regarded as unsurpassed in value, and the development of them is only limited by the want of means. Their agricultural productions are annually increasing, and the cereals of the temperate zone are successfully cultivated. Their governments are wisely administered, and the people are industrious, enterprising and frugal. Schools and churches are established as rapidly as the sparseness of the population will permit, and the general tone of society is unexceptionable. Emigration is rapidly settling their unoccupied lands, and the freedom of religious opinion which prevails in them is in striking contrast with the fanaticism which is driving population from some of the States. Polygamy in Utah is a local institution, existing in defiance of the laws of the United States, and is in open hostility with the moral sentiment of the civilized world. It is to be hoped that the pressure of the enlightened sentiment of the age will soon remove this blot from our system of government. The mineral wealth of the Territories is destined to be a source of national strength, and the Government should favor the development of the mines in every practicable way. The mineral lands should be surveyed and brought into market, and provision made for the security of the miner in his possessory right. The Territories are destined to become populous States, and their organization as such should be favored whenever it can be properly done. Congress has wisely provided for the construction of the Pacific Railroad, an object of national importance, which will be greatly promoted by the grant of alternate sections of the public lands to aid in the construction of the road. The route of this road through the Territories is central, and approaches the Indian country, and will necessarily have a controlling influence upon the destiny of the aboriginal tribes. Its construction will be regarded as a new obligation imposed upon the Government to civilize the Indians, and enforce upon them habits of industry. The lands which they occupy are rich in the precious metals, and the valleys are fertile and well watered. Their unrestricted possession of these lands is incompatible with the safety of the settlements which surround them, and the system of reservations adopted by treaty stipulations must be abandoned, and the tribes be induced to settle permanently in the country assigned to them. The unsettled condition of the Indian tribes is the principal cause of the hostilities which have prevailed in the Territories during the year, and the military force employed to suppress them has been inadequate to the protection of the frontier settlements. The Indian system of the country should be remodeled, and an energetic and humane policy substituted, which will secure the confidence and friendship of the Indians. The organization of a territorial government for Alaska is recommended by the importance of the seal fishery on the islands subject to the jurisdiction of the United States. The lease of the right to take seals on the islands has been productive of valuable returns to the Government, and proper precautions should be taken to protect the seals during the season of reproduction.

THE NATIONAL FINANCES.

The receipts and expenditures for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1867, are reported by the Secretary of the Treasury as follows:

Receipts from customs, $176,417,810 32
Receipts from internal revenue, 179,046,651 93
Receipts from direct tax, 1,991,426 53
Receipts from miscellaneous sources, 30,595,905 09
Total ordinary receipts, $389,051,793 87
Receipts from loans, 52,288,192 94
Total receipts, $441,339,986 81

Expenditures for civil service, $23,285,124 78
Expenditures for pensions, 15,605,226 62
Expenditures for interest on public debt, 129,235,754 06
Expenditures for war department, 57,227,924 16
Expenditures for navy department, 25,545,828 86
Expenditures for miscellaneous, 20,910,364 96
Total ordinary expenditures, $275,423,801 44
Expenditures for public debt, 77,181,963 15
Total expenditures, $352,605,764 59
Balance in Treasury, 88,734,222 22
$441,339,986 81

The public debt on the 31st of October, as appears by the books of the Treasury Department, was as follows:

Bonds at 6 per cent, $1,771,580,450 00
Bonds at 5 per cent, 1,099,512,150 00
Bonds at 4 per cent, 31,364,000 00
Total bonds, $2,902,456,600 00
Certificates of indebtedness, 16,026,000 00
Certificates, compound interest notes, 346,415,000 00
Demand notes, 54,810,709 00
Fractional currency, 26,838,119 50
Total debt, $2,846,546,428 50
Cash in Treasury, 88,734,222 22
Debt less cash in Treasury, $2,757,812,206 28

The following is a statement of the debt on the 1st of November, 1867, as appears on the books of the Treasury:

Debt bearing coin interest, $1,143,317,000 00
Debt bearing currency interest, 1,703,229,600 00
Debt on which interest has ceased, 346,415,000 00
Debt bearing no interest, 153,584,828 50
Total debt, $2,846,546,428 50

The annual interest on the public debt is as follows:

On bonds at 6 per cent, $106,294,809 00
On bonds at 5 per cent, 54,975,607 50
On bonds at 4 per cent, 1,254,560 00
On certificates of indebtedness, 960,900 00
On certificates, compound interest notes, 20,784,900 00
On demand notes, 3,288,600 00
On fractional currency, 1,610,287 14
Total annual interest, $189,169,664 64

The following is a statement of the currency in circulation on the 1st of November, 1867, as appears on the books of the Treasury:

Currency, $54,810,709 00
Fractional currency, 26,838,119 50
Compound interest notes, 346,415,000 00
Certificates of indebtedness, 16,026,000 00
Certificates of deposit, 31,000,000 00
Total currency, $475,089,828 50

The following is a statement of the coin in the Treasury on the 1st of November, 1867, as appears on the books of the Treasury:

Coin, $88,734,222 22
Coin certificates, 31,000,000 00
Total coin, $119,734,222 22

The following is a statement of the coin and currency in the Treasury on the 1st of November, 1867, as appears on the books of the Treasury:

Currency, $54,810,709 00
Coin, 88,734,222 22
Total currency and coin, $143,544,931

MEMPHIS APPEAL.

JOHN S. C. HOGAN & CO.

Vera Atque Honesta Dicere.

THURSDAY, : : : : DECEMBER 5, 1867

ALBERT PIKE, EDITOR.
LEON TROUSDALE, ASSOCIATE EDITOR.
HARRY BEEK, LOCAL EDITOR.
R. T. ENGLISH, COMMERCIAL, FINANCIAL AND RIVER EDITOR.
JOHN AINSLIE, CASHIER AND BUSINESS MANAGER.

Editorial Rooms—No. 293 MAIN STREET, UP STAIRS, OVER GERMAN NATIONAL BANK.
Business Office—No. 13 MADISON STREET.

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Richard Thruston, Van Buren, Ark.
Ken' Fletcher, Pine Bluff, Ark.
Jno. R. Eakin, Washington, Ark.
Rev. A. R. Winfield, Camden, Ark.
C. G. Joy, Bolivar, Tenn.

THE PRESIDENT'S REMONSTRANCE.

On all questions touching the reconstruction of the Southern States, military governments and negro suffrage, the President's Message must be regarded as a well considered *remonstrance* against the unconstitutional and outrageous acts of the legislative departments of the Government. The recent popular elections, in which the question of negro suffrage was directly submitted to the people of several of the most powerful Northern States and decided by very strong majorities against the Radical idea of negro suffrage, for the sole end of securing Radical supremacy has imparted to the Executive mind a calmness and composure—an equable poise which must give superior weight and force to his recommendations. The evils of negro suffrage are discussed, in connection with their influence upon the fortunes of the white race and their destructive effect upon the constitutional principles which have heretofore sustained the permanence of republican institutions on this continent, in a philosophical spirit which loses nothing of its force from the partial example of negro rule which has been exhibited under the operation of the reconstruction acts, as administered and carried out by the military satraps in the Southern Provinces. But an argument, far weightier than any of these, though we are ashamed to make the record, is to be found in the significant suggestion of the President, that the cost of the continuance of negro domination in the South will fall heavily upon the pockets of the Northern people. They are told that such a rule will cost them two hundred millions of dollars—a sum sufficient to extinguish the present enormous national debt in fifteen years, and that, in the meantime, all the industries of the South will be, as they now are, totally paralyzed, and that they can reasonably expect no aid from that quarter in bearing the burdens of taxation.

That this melancholy statement is true, we have only to look at the present paralytic condition of the South—the stagnation of trade—the indebtedness of her planters—the bankruptcy of many of her merchants—the gloom of agricultural prospect; at the same time that we are cursed with military governments, which entail confusion, embarrassment and uncertainty upon every department of industry and upon every condition of life—domestic, social and commercial. The standing armies in the ten Provinces—the Freedmen's Bureau—the absence of accountability to the people for expenditures—the entailment of litigation upon all classes, by reason of the strife which results from unsettled principles of action and the tumult which is fomented by the emissaries and spies who swarm throughout the country, are but a part of the cost to the Government and people, which must be endured until a better rule shall prevail. The Northern people can not be prepared to submit to burdens so oppressive as these for the purpose of seeing the white men of the South subjected to barbarian rule. They are not prepared to go to so practical an extent of sacrifice of their own interests to procure the degradation of white men and the enthronement of Ethiopians, as the governors of this Republic. Such an appeal to their pockets will necessarily have the effect to turn the scale against the Radicals, and to defeat the Jacobin and revolutionary scheme and to turn, not only the South, but the entire Union into another Hayti, St. Domingo or Jamaica. The mere degradation of Southern men might not revolutionize public sentiment in the North. The deprivation of their rights might not procure a consolidated sentiment for the relief of "rebels" from the worst and most atrocious form of human slavery—that of political servility to their former slaves. The appeal to the muniments erected by the founders of the Constitution might not, nay, has not effected a change in the opinions of the Northern masses. The poverty and suffering of our people may have fallen upon insensible hearts, when recited by the most eloquent orators. But the prospect of demoralization and poverty at home, the popular panic with regard to indebtedness, the certain fact that hundreds of millions must be annually expended, to perpetuate the slavery of the South, with the almost sure approach of slavery, poverty and demoralization reaching the North, when the cancer shall have eaten out this portion of our political system, must give pause to the most reckless of Northern men and lead them at last—after a lapse of half a century of madness and experiment—to discredit the counsels of the fierce fanatics and criminal agitators who have brought upon our country all its woes and all its fatal punishments.

The message of the President, in urging this strong point, is well and ably conceived, and its tone is graduated to the importance of the vital interests which it discusses. But this tone inevitably and necessarily assumes the character of *remonstrance*, from the fact that it is addressed to a body of men, who are essentially narrow-minded partisans and sectional disturbers of the peace, whose whole legislation has heretofore attempted to compass nothing more than party ascendancy and sectional domination. Other questions in the message may be left to another analysis, which require more time and leisure to consider, than we have been able to give in this hasty review.

MR. BINGHAM'S DISCLAIMER.

We are requested by Mr. J. B. BINGHAM to state that a correspondent of the APPEAL, writing from Nashville, under date of November 28th, misrepresents or misunderstands his political position in the following sentence, quoted from his letter:

"This, however, did not suit a ring of moderate Radicals and Radical Conservatives, composed of Beaumont, Toomey, Chandler, Bingham and others, since they were not likely to be able to manage Beecher, even if he should be elected."

Mr. BINGHAM authorizes and requests us to say that he has no affiliation with the Radicals of any shade, or in any shape, and that he is in favor of the white man and "a white man's government."

A MONUMENT is about to be erected in the city of Worms, in Germany, where Luther attended the Diet in 1521, and in which an imperial edict was issued against him. This monument is designed by Ernest Rietschel. On a pedestal eighteen feet high will stand the statue of Luther, with its finger pointing to the words, "The Word shall stand forever." Around Luther will be the statues of four of his friends—the Elector of Saxony, the Landgrave Philip, Reuchlin, and Melancthon. In the same group will be three female figures to symbolize the cities of Spires, Magdeburg, and Augsburg. On the four corners of the foundation will be the statues of four of the precursors of the Reformation—Waldus, of France; Wyckliffe, of England; Huss, of Bohemia, and Savonarola, of Italy.

BEN BUTLER is opposed to impeachment. He prides himself on being the champion in the assaults on those who advocate paying bonds in gold.

IT is expected when Dunbar, editor of the new York *Globe*, is brought before the bar of the Senate to answer for printing certain statements about the affairs of the Treasury Department, curious developments will be made. It is alleged that he is instructed by persons who

LEGISLATIVE.

SENATE—MONDAY.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. Campbell.

Memorials.—By Mr. Smith: An act incorporating the West Tennessee University.

By Mr. Smith: A bill requiring all officers of the State, including county and municipal officers, to keep an accurate account of the perquisites received, and not allowing any officer to receive as a salary over $5000 annually. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Senate Bills on Third Reading.—Releasing the bonds deposited by insurance companies with the Comptroller. Passed.

A bill to amend the Code in reference to the duties of Trustees and Wards. Passed.

Adjourned to 9 a.m. Tuesday.

HOUSE.

The bill to repeal the sixteenth section of the franchise law being the special order of the day, was taken up. (This is the clause prohibiting negros from holding office in this State.)

Mr. Bean delivered a speech in favor of the bill.

Mr. Wines next addressed the House in support of the bill, at some length, concluding his remarks as follows: I cannot consent to swear an eternal enmity against those who, from the spur of the moment, or a fancied call of duty, were dragged into the Southern movement. Let us give to the common masses regardless of color, and to all those who are admitted to the ballot box in the Southern States, all the rights of a freeman.

Afternoon Session.—The discussion of the bill to repeal the 16th section of the franchise law was resumed.

Mr. Meyers addressed the House in opposition to the bill—not that he opposed the rights of the colored man, for he was in favor of removing the disabilities imposed by the sixteenth section. But there was a proper and legal way of doing this. Let the Legislature pass a resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution, wiping out this section, and let this amendment be proposed to the people of the State. This speaker spoke in strong condemnation of the views of Mr. Wines, looking to the enfranchisement of those who took part in the rebellion.

Ryder and Mynott delivered themselves of speeches in favor of the bill.

Mr. Bowles opposed, and at the close of his remarks, the House adjourned until 9 o'clock Tuesday without coming to a vote.

THE NEWS.

—Col. W. H. McCardle is again at his post, and the *Times* of the 3d instant contains a card of thanks to several Federal officers and soldiers for courteous treatment during his enforced sojourn at the Hotel de Ord.

—There were eleven deaths from cholera in New Orleans the past week.

—On Tuesday Hoffman was re-elected Mayor of New York by 22,000 majority over both his opponents. Total vote in the city 102,000.

—The American Squadron in European waters is to winter in the Tagus.

—By Pacific Railroad, New York is now four days from the Rocky Mountains.

—An African conjurer, who eats half a wine-glass, is exhibiting in London.

—It is called a noteworthy fact that the first person to purchase a ticket in Boston for Dickens' first reading in America, was a negro.

—The butcher Juarez sleeps in Carlotta's bed, and his daughther in the unfortunate Maximilian's.

—Ex-Gov. Vance, of North Carolina, is lecturing on temperance.

—Gen. Lee was expected at Petersburg, Va., on Thursday last, to attend the wedding of his son, Gen. W. H. F. Lee.

—The first sugar of the season arrived at Havana Monday. The quality is good.

—Hon. Henry T. Ellett and Hon. Wm. L. Harris, of the Supreme Bench of Mississippi, have followed the example of Judge Handy, and resigned.

The Washington *Chronicle* says: We have seen three large ingots of gold, valued at $4500, from the Levi's gold mine in Georgia.

—Charles Dickens commenced his readings in Boston Tuesday night, to a large audience, at Tremont Temple, and met with a cordial reception.

—One of the "Aztec children" died lately in Charleston. They were traveling as a side show of a circus.

—Mr. A. T. Stewart's sales last week were the largest on record. For silks alone $25,000 was received.

—The trade in silk and teas with China and Japan amounted, last year, to $200,000,000.

—Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, used water from the River Jordan and wine from Jerusalem in the sacrament a few days since.

—Indiana has paid $1,320,000 on the principal of her debt during the past fiscal year.

—The "Davis elephant" is the felicitous title given by the New York *Sun* to the Jeff. Davis case.

—Prof. Eugene W. Hilgard, of the University of Mississippi, has been commissioned by the Smithsonian Institute to make a zoological reconnoisance of the mouths of the Mississippi and the Teche region.

—In the recent gale, the Columbian war steamer Cuaspad foundered at sea. All on board saved. The vessel cost $300,000. She had on board a marble monument of Simon Bolivar, which cost $72,000.

—The China-Japan mail, which left San Francisco, overland, on the 21st, reached Omaha Saturday, and will make the journey to New York in twelve and a half days from San Francisco.

—The pardon clerk, under direction of the Attorney General, is preparing an article defending and sustaining the President in making so many pardons of counterfeiters of the national securities. He says many of them were granted at the solicitation of leading Radicals.

—France and Austria have concluded a special treaty in regard to their future policies on the Eastern question, and by one of its clauses they pledge themselves to maintain the territorial integrity of the Ottoman Empire.

—The Alexandria *Gazette* says that the rinderpest has appeared among the cattle on several of the farms in that neighborhood, and that quite a number have recently died of it.

—In Louisiana, sugar making is progressing slowly. Many of the planters have stopped grinding, and gone to planting. Most of them complain that the yield is very unsatisfactory, but few obtaining over a thousand pounds to the acre. The cane gives plenty of juice, apparently, and weighs from eight to nine degrees, but does not yield sugar in such quantities as planters could reasonably anticipate. The sugar, however, is beautiful.

—Manager Grau has been advised not to visit Havana with Ristori, on account of the prevailing sickness there.

—The accidental dissemination of the floral species over wide regions is illustrated by the fact that in the Exposition gardens a great variety of plants foreign to France have spontaneously grown up around the building and under the walls. Their seeds were conveyed to Paris in the packing of articles sent from various countries.

—The Alabama Convention passed an ordinance, on Saturday, to organize the volunteer militia of Alabama. It authorizes one company to every thousand voters, all officers to be appointed by the Governor, and to be of known loyalty. A great many officers, with heavy emoluments, are provided for, including one Major General, three Brigadier Generals and one Adjutant, Quartermaster, Inspector, Paymaster and Surgeon General—the whole to be under command of the Governor. The Conservatives declare that this measure places the State under a military dynasty, similar to Brownlow's, and say that its expenses will necessarily greatly increase taxation. An ordinance was passed declaring the war debt of the State, and all liabilities created directly or indirectly in aid of the war, null and void.

A Scene in the Gold Room.

From the New York Herald, November 29:

About noon yesterday a strange scene occurred in the Gold Room on Broad street. Sitting by the side of the Vice President, Mr. Hoyte, was a person wearing a gray coat, who, it was whispered around, was the ex-rebel chief, "Jack" Mosby. The breasts of the loyal brokers burned with indignation, which broke forth in the shape of a note written by Mr. J. Colgate, and sent to Mr. Hoyte, asking him if the rebel Mosby was sitting at his side, and, if so, protesting against his being there. On receiving the note and glancing over its contents, the Vice President read it aloud, and then said, "Gentlemen, allow me to introduce to you Colonel Mosby." Mosby then arose, and was received with mingled cheers and hisses. The brokers of the New York Gold Board were evidently never more divided than on this occasion. While some advanced to the Colonel to shake him by the hand, others protested against the proceeding by loyally shaking their heads, and gesticulating their indignation. Amid the din and confusion the following broken sentences might have been heard:

"No place for a traitor." "As much right there as any body else." "Who have rendered themselves infamous by their rebellious acts." "Colonel Mosby was a brave soldier." "Good judge of horses." "A better man neverlived." "A worse was never hung." etc.

These delectable and entertaining expressions of the difference of opinion in which Mr. Mosby was held by the brokers present, were suddenly silenced by that worthy leaving the room and the Vice President called a special meeting of the Board, when he desired to know whether or not he was to be sustained in introducing his friends into the room. Tableaux! The Vice President was supported by the majority, who indorsed his action in introducing from his elevated position one of his friends (Colonel Mosby, the ex-guerrilla chief,) to the loyal brokers of the New York Gold Board.

THERE are assurances that the cotton tax will be repealed with but few dissent-

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH

Night Dispatches.

[WESTERN ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORTS.]

LOUISVILLE, December 4.—The river is stationary, with two feet nine inches in the canal.

A snow storm is now prevailing. Thermometer 35°.

NEW YORK, December 4.—The *Post* says several mercantile failures are reported this afternoon, some of which are said to be of great importance. Like the other failures reported among the foreign merchants, they are said to be due to speculations in gold.

RICHMOND, December 4.—The Convention this morning elected Judge Underwood President; George Nye, of Shenandoah, Secretary; William R. Fall, of Richmond, Sergeant at arms; one white and two colored doorkeepers, and Rev. Mr. Mitchell, of Richmond, Chapiain. The vote on President gave 65 for Underwood, and 32 for Nelson.

WASHINGTON, December 4.—The report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue states the receipts of 1867 at $265,920,474, of which about $57,000,000 was from incomes. $23,769,078 was from refined petroleum and coal oil, $3,661,914 from cigars, etc., $15,245,477 from chewing and smoking tobacco, $5,871,345 from fermented liquors, $28,296,394 from distilled spirits, and $868,145 from brandy. The expenses of collecting the revenue was $7,712,089.

The receipts for July, August, September, and October, 1867, were $70,253,549, against about $125,000,000, in corresponding months respectively of 1865 and 1866. The Commissioners opposed the removal of the tax on distilled spirits.

An act is to be introduced into Congress, on the recommendation of Treasurer Spinner, providing for the issue, by the Secretary of the Treasury, of the coupon bonds for registered bonds, as registered bonds can now be exchanged for coupon bonds.

The French Minister gave a grand diplomatic dinner last night, at which Secretary Seward and all the European Ministers and Chairman of the Senate and House Committee on Foreign Affairs were present.

NEW ORLEANS, December 4.—Paragraph two, special orders two hundred and two, headquarters Fifth District, dated to-day, is as follows:

Paragraph 3 three of special orders No. 188, from these headquarters, dated November 16, 1867, issued by Brevet Major General Mower, removing P. R. O'Rourke Clerk Second District, parish of Orleans, for malfeasance in office, and appointing R. L. Shelley in his stead, is hereby revoked, and P. R. O'Rourke is reinstated in said office. If any charges are set up against the said O'Rourke, the judicial department of the Government is sufficient to take whatever action may be necessary in the parish. A paragraph of the same order suspends that portion of order 201 ordering Gen. Mower to join his regiment. It says Mower will remain in this city awaiting further orders.

The Constitutional Convention passed a resolution fixing the pay of members at ten dollars per day and mileage twenty cents each way, and elected a colored Warrant Clerk.

Paragraph 3, Orders 202, orders the adjudication of making levees on certain plantations in the parishes of St. Charles and Jefferson to the lowest bidder, by Bvt. Lieut. Col. McGonnigle, A. Q. M., on the 10th inst. Work to be done in time and manner to protect from overflow, and the lands with improvements thereon be subject to special lien and privilege for cost of making said levees in them respectively, and that the ordinary formalities prescribed by law for the adjudication of said work be dispensed with.

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, December 4, 1867.

HOUSE.

Galleries crowded.

On motion of Mr. Kelly, the Secretary of the Treasury was required to furnish statements of the amount of funds in each National Bank.

Colfam offered a resolution making it the duty of the President to protect at all hazards, American citizens at home and abroad. Referred to Foreign Committee.

Schenck's bill repealing the tax on cotton, passed by 145 against 20.

The Speaker presented a communication from the President, with a list of pardons. Referred to the Judiciary Committee. Also a communication from the Secretary of War, transmitting estimate of Quartermaster General of funds required in his department. Referred to appropriate committee. Also, a communication from the Inspector of the Military Academy, proposing certain legislation relative to the Institute. Referred to Military Committee.

SENATE.

Blair presented a communication from the Legislature of Nebraska, transmitting joint resolution ratifying the constitutional amendment.

Drake offered a resolution, which was ordered to be printed, declaring that the President, in recommending the repeal of the reconstruction act, has transcended the just limits of his constitutional prerogative.

A resolution was adopted requesting the President to communicate to the Senate copies of the correspondence between the United States and the British Government.

A bill was passed making five Judges of the Supreme Court a quorum.

Mr. Wilson introduced a bill amending the reconstruction bill by allowing a majority of those voting, instead of those registered, to call a Convention. Referred.

A communication was received from the President enclosing the correspondence in the case of Mr. Motley, late Minister to Austria. Mr. Motley pronounces the charges against him as false and vile.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, December 4, p.m.—Consols, 93¾; five-twenties, 71¾; Illinois Central, 80¾; Erie, 47¾.

FRANKFORT, Dec. 4, p.m.—Bonds, 76¼.

LIVERPOOL, December 4, p.m.—Cotton is firm and there is more doing; sales to-day 12,000 bales; middling uplands, 7¾d; Orleans, 7¾d. Breadstuffs are unchanged. Provisions, beef and pork are unchanged. Lard, 48s 6d. Bacon, 43s. Petroleum is unchanged.

LONDON, December 4.—Further particulars of the disastrous simoon which recently occurred, have been received. At Calcutta the loss of life and property was fearful. It is estimated that in the city and neighborhood one thousand persons persons perished, and three thousand huts and habitations were utterly destroyed.

The second installment of the correspondence between the British and American Governments in regard to the Alabama's claims, have been laid before the House of Commons. Lord Stanley, in a dispatch to Mr. Ford, present Charge de Affairs at Washington, says England will never consent to arbitration by foreign power of claims involving her right to recognize belligerents This right, he insists, is purely a right of English law. He repeats his offer to submit to arbitration the Alabama claims, and to refer all other demands for indemnity to the decision of a mixed commission.

PARIS, December 4.—The *Elender* asserts that the European powers have agreed to the general conference proposed by France, with the exception of Holland and Belgium.

TELEGRAPHIC MARKETS.

NEW ORLEANS, December 4.—Cotton market stiff; sales, 5300 bales; middlings, 15½c; receipts, 2000 bales; exports, 3044 bales. Flour, very dull; superfine, $8 75; choice extra, $14. Corn, dull and unchanged; mixed, $1 08@1 10; white, $1 10. Oats, quiet and firm at 80c. Pork, firm, $23. Bacon, dull, jobbing 11@12 for shoulders; 15@15½ for clear sides. Lard, prime, in tierces, 13c. Gold, 37; York sight, ½@¾ discount; sterling, bank, 40@50.

LOUISVILLE, December 4.—Tobacco is firm; logs, $5 25; light leaf, $13 75. Superfine flour, $7 75@8 25. Wheat is lower, $2 20@2 40. Corn, new ear higher, 80@82c. Bulk oats, 65c. Hogs, lower, 7@7½c to packers, gross. Cotton, low middling, 13¼c. Groceries are steady. Choice new sugar, 15c. Carolina rice, 11c. Mess pork, old, $21; new, $23. New bacon, shoulders, 11½@12c; clear sides, 15½; new hams, 18c. Lard, in tierces, 13c. Raw whisky, in bond, 35c.

CINCINNATI, December 4.—Flour, higher; family, $10 75@13. Wheat, $2 45@2 50. Corn, firmer; new in ear, 83c. Oats quiet, 65c. Rice firm, $1 46@1 47. Cotton, a shade firmer; middling, 14c. Tobacco, steady. Whisky, nominally unchanged. Provisions, quiet. Old pork, $21; new, $22 50. Lard is held at 12@12½c. Green meats, 7½@10@12c. Hogs, 15@25c lower. Butter, scare and firm, 36@40c. Clover seed held at 12c; timothy, very dull, 20@25c; flax, $1 90@$2. Sugar dull, 11¼@12¼c. Coffee dull, 19@25c.

NEW YORK, December 4.—Cotton more active and firmer; sales of 4000 bales uplands at 16c. Flour 15@20c better; superfine State and Western $7 90@8 80. Wheat 3@5c better, and more active; amber State $2 70. Whisky quiet and unchanged. Rye quite firm. Oats dull; Western 79½@81c. Corn quiet; mixed Western $1 26@1 32. Pork quiet and very firm; $21 50@21 62 for mess. Lard quiet at 12½@13c. Rice quiet at 8½@9¼c for Carolina. Coffee dull. Sugar firm; Cuba 11½@12¼c. Molasses quiet; New Orleans $1 50.

Dry goods inactive, yet steady.

Money steady at 6@7. Sterling steady at 9¼@9½. Gold 137. Government stocks quiet and a shade easier; coupons of '81 112¾@112½; 10-40s 101¾@101¼; 7-30s 104¾@104. No disposition to buy or sell large lots. Stocks unsteady; Erie 71¾@71¼.

ST. LOUIS, December 4.—Tobacco, unchanged. Cotton, 12¾c. Flour, dull and unchanged—nominal. Wheat, heavy and dull, $2 40@2 52½. Corn, firm, 96@98c. Oats, held firmly, 70@73c. Barley, firm, $1 40@1 42. Rye, steady. $1 50. Pork, 21c. Bacon, shoulders, 11c; clear sides, 15c. Green meats, 8c; shoulders, 9½c; rib sides, 11¼c. Shoulders, dry salt, 8½@9c; do. rib sides, 11¼c; do. clear sides, 12c. Lard, 12¼@12¾c. Hogs, active, 6½@7c. Weather, colder, with occasional flurries of snow.

More of the Spurious Seven-Thirties.

Col. Wood, Chief of the Detective Division of the Treasury Department, has secured the three electrotype plates from which the spurious seven-thirty notes were printed. They are as real *fac-similies* of the original engravings as it is possible to make electrotypes under the circumstances that must have attended their preparation, and inspection shows that they had been defaced by scratching and battering so that they could not be used; but there is ample and unquestionable evidence that they are the indentical plates from which the spurious notes were printed. These plates have undoubtedly been electrotyped from lead impressions taken of the original engraved plates. Such impressions could be obtained by any plate printer engaged upon the work, by pressing sheets of lead the size of the notes, and seizing an opportunity to take an impression, just as if it was on paper. The pressure of the roller forces the lead into all the minutest cuts and marks of the engraved plate, and produces a negative from which, by the ordinary process of electrotyping, a *fac simile* of the orininal plate can easily be produced. The peculiar process of rolling does not, on account of the yielding and spreading of the lead, always leave upon the sheet lead precisely the same impression as upon paper; but it is, in general appearance, so nearly the same in every particular as to deceive the most experienced experts. The electrotype plates of the backs of the $20 and $100 notes, and those of the face, tint and back of the $1,000 7 30's, are not in the possession of the Secret-service Division of the Treasury Department. It has been definitely ascertained that only $180,000 of the spurious 7 30's were put in circulation, and the rest that were printed were destroyed; so that the holders of seventhirty notes who had them in their possession previous to August, 1867, may be sure that they are genuine, as the spurious issue was not put out until afterwards—as nearly as can be ascertained—between the 15th and 20th of September.

As the deepest guano deposit is seventy feet, and Humboldt says an inch in depth would demand a lapse of 800 to 900 years, birds must have existed a good many years before we have any record.

SOME one says of New York: "New York is a herculean, oblong, municpal bladder, stuffed with feverish sensuality, nervous energy, crab-eyed shrewdness, spasmodic fits of piety and paralytic strokes of abstraction."

FUNERAL NOTICE.

LOVIN.—The friends and acquaintances of J. J. Lovin are respectfully invited to attend the funeral of his wife, M. A. LOVIN, from his residence, No. 195 Hernando street, at 10 o'clock this morning. Carriages will be in attendance

NEW ADVERTISEM'TS

MASONIC NOTICE.—The officers and members of Lewis Scott Lodge No. 289 are hereby notified to attend a special Communication to be held this evening at 7 o'clock, in the hall of South Memphis Lodge No. 118, for work in the M. M. degree.

By order of JOHN AINSLIE, W. M.
Attest:
H. P. WOODARD, Secretary. dec5 1t

FOR RENT OR LEASE—

One good COTTAGE HOUSE, in best repair with four rooms, kitchen and dining room, and stables and outhouses, good cistern, and three acres of ground, on Walnut street, near St. Agnes Academy. Apply to 102½, Third street. dec5 3t

JOHN H. SPEED, Of Speed, Danoho & Strange. JAMES S. CARPENTER, Louisville, Ky.

SPEED & CARPENTER,
—AGENTS OF THE—
Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Comp'y
HARTFORD. CAPITAL, $17,000,000.

WE present one of the strongest companies in the United States, and invite particularly that persons wishing LIFE INSURANCE should call and see us. We require but little money. The Company is entirely mutual.
SPEED & CARPENTER,
dec5 1m 42 Madison street, Memphis.

F. J. ATTWOOD, Late of Elliott & Co. W. F. ANDERSON, Late of Merrit Bell & Co.

ATTWOOD & ANDERSON,
General Commission
AND
Forwarding Merchants,
And dealers in Hay, Corn, Oats, Bran, Flour, Bacon, Lard, Whisky, etc.

Consignments Solicited.

No. 2 Promenade Street, foot of Jefferson
dec5-1m MEMPHIS, TENN.

R. W. PRICE, Late of Eastport, Miss. A. B. TREADWELL, Memphis, Tenn

PRICE & TREADWELL,
Wholesale Grocers,
NO. 15 UNION STREET,
Lee Block, Bet. Main and Front Streets,
MEMPHIS, TENN.
dec5 1m

Something New
—IN—
SCIENCE AND MEDICINE
PARALYSIS CAN BE CURED

WE fully and freely invite all Physicians and Students of Medicine of all Schools, and also everybody else to come and examine our invention of a PORTABLE EQUALIZER. We have demonstrated the fact that in Paralysis, Nervous Debility, Dyspepsia, Neuralgia, Weak Chests, Narrow Chests, Asthma, Weak Lungs, Weak Backs, Weak Stiff and Shrunken Limbs, Curvatures of the Spine, and other Spinal affections, sciatica, Rheumatism of years' standing, Spasms, Epilepsy, Palsy, St. Vitus' Dance, Derangement of the Mind, Prolapsus Uteri, Obstructed Menstruation with all their concomitant diseases, Impotency and all kinds of Weaknesses of the Generative Organs, can be cured.

Testimonials from hundreds of the best Physicians and citizens of this nation.

TERMS—Half cash, 2, 4 and 6 months.
MEMPHIS, TENN., December 2, 1867
Having sold all my right, title and interest to this county of the "EQUALIZER" to Drs. SAMUEL and GILBERT and SILAS T. GILBERT, the latter being a graduate of the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, I can fully and freely recommend them, as thoroughly competent and reliable, to all persons wishing treatment. GEORGE HADFIELD, M. D.

Drs. GILBERT can be consulted at their Office, No. 37 south side of Court Square.
dec5 1m

THE DESOTO
Commercial College.

A NIGHT SESSION, IN CONNECTION with this College, is now inaugurated. As a temporary arrangement, the Class rooms in the SOUTH-WESTERN PUBLISHING HOUSE, No. 37 SOUTH COURT STREET.

The course of instruction is eminently practical as well as scientific, embracing everything necessary to fit young men for the efficient discharge of the duties of an Accountant and Book-keeper in a merchant's office. The student goes through precisely the same routine of journalizing, posting into his ledger, and closing his books, and then making out his balance sheet, as he would in actual business. This process is renewed an indefinite number of times, till he becomes as familiar with these operations and as expert in performing them, as if he had spent a long apprenticeship in the counting House.

TERMS.—For Night Session (in advance) one month, $8; three months, $20.

Stenography.

This elegant and beautiful art, so indispensable to the public journalist, the lawyer, clergyman and student, and so invaluable to the business man, is taught successfully in TEN LESSONS for $10. For further information apply to the undersigned, during the usual hours of business, or at night, at the Southwestern Publishing House.

The Night Session commences at half-past 6 and closes at 9.
dec3 JOHN TOVELL, Principal.

THE PRICE OF
Gas Reduced.

FOR GAS SUPPLIED FROM AND AFTER this date, the

Memphis Gaslight Company

will abate ONE DOLLAR AND TWENTY CENTS per 1000 cubic feet from the price heretofore charged.

The net prices will be Four Dollars and Fifty Cents per 1000 cubic feet, if paid promptly in accordance with the company's rules as stated on every bill rendered; if not so paid the price will be five dollars per 1000 cubic feet.

Much has been said and written about the price of gas, and generally in an unfair spirit. It is believed, on comparing the greatly reduced rate of this company with the prices charged elsewhere, that most thinking persons will be fully satisfied with it.

In Galveston the rate is $8 per 1000 cubic feet. In Savannah, Mobile, Charleston, Vicksburg and Natchez, the price is $6 per 1000 cubic feet. In Norfolk, $7. St. Louis, Nashville, Cairo, Paducah and Madison, $4 50, and in New Orleans, $4 per 1000 cubic feet.

The average price on the Mississippi river, from St. Louis to New Orleans, and including those cities, is $5 per 1000 cubic feet.

Gas may be made and sold at less expense on the east than in this city, yet the company have reduced the rate far below the prices obtained in southern seaport cities and below the average prices in towns and cities on the Mississippi river.

In Cincinnati the rate is $2 75 per 1000 cubic feet, and in Louisville, $3 50; but when their better facilities for obtaining coal at half the cost it can be had at this place, and the vastly greater consumption of gas in large cities is considered, the price proposed must appear as comparatively cheap.

JAMES M. WILLIAMSON,
President.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

PIANO TUNING.

Tuning and Repairing Pianos.

T. G. POINSETT, Professional Piano Tuner and Repairer, takes this method of informing his patrons that he has returned to the city, and is now prepared to attend to all orders in his line of business. Orders left for him at F. Katzenbach's Music Store, No. 317 Main street, will meet with prompt attention. dec1 1w

Sheriff's Sale.

McDonald & Woodworth vs. Thos. Warrington. Law Court.

BY virtue of an order of sale to me issued in the above cause, I will, on the 14TH DAY OF DECEMBER, A. D., 1867, between 10 o'clock a.m. and 4 o'clock p.m., at the store of McDonald & Woodworth, corner of Shelby street and Howard's Row, sell to the highest bidder, for cash, the property attached in this cause, consisting of Canned Fruits, Boxes and other personal property.

P. M. WINTERS, Sheriff.
By JAMES SWAN, Deputy Sheriff S. C.
dec1 tds

H. WETTER & CO.,
—DEALERS IN—
STOVES, GRATES, TINWARE,
AND HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS, AND Manufacturers of Plain and Japanned Tin Ware, Copper and Sheet-iron Ware, 13 and 15 MONROE STREET. dec4

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW MEMPHIS THEATER

Lessee and Manager.....W. C. THOMPSON
Stage Manager.....SHIRLEY H. FRANCE
Treasurer.....D. D. SLEINKUHL

ANOTHER SENSATION!

Thursday Evening, December 5—Fourth time here of the great sensational drama, in 5 acts, entitled UNDER THE GASLIGHT, with the brilliant young artiste, Miss FANNY PRICE as Laura Cortland. New and elaborate scenery, mechanical appliances, etc. The sensation scene, The Down Express Train, Locomotive and Cars in actual motion, and one of the most life-like effects ever presented to the public.

Doors open at ¾ to 7; certain to rise at 7¾ precisely. Seats may be secured six days in advance.

Grand Vocal and Instrumental Concert,

FOR the benefit of the United Hebrew Relief Association, to be given at the Memphis Club Hall, on TUESDAY, December 10, 1867, at 8 o'clock p.m. Price of admission, $1. Tickets to be had at F. Katzenbach's music store, Nathan Bros. & Co., 262 second street; Menken Brothers, 203 Main street; Rice, Stix & Co., 307 Main street. dec3

FASHIONABLE DANCING ACADEMY
AND
GYMNASTICS.

MDME. LEISE would most respectfully announce to the citizens of Memphis that her Classes are now open in her new and splendid Hall, at No. 221 Second street, in the Adams block, one of the most private and pleasant locations in the city. Mdme. L. has two large Halls suited to all the wants of her pupils. All her Classes will be strictly private. Pupils admitted on the days of initiation. All the new and most fashionable dances taught in a few lessons. Ladies' classes Tuesdays and Saturdays at 10 o'clock a.m.; Masters and Misses Tuesdays and Saturdays at half-past 3 o'clock p.m.; Gentlemen from 8 to 10 o'clock p.m. on Tuesdays and Saturdays. Mdme. L. will give instructions in the Lee Academy, the Memphis Female Institute, and at Mrs. Magehee's School in South Memphis, as soon as the classes can be arranged. The Madame will also give instructions in the new Gymnastics or Physical Culture, which imparts so much grace and beauty to the figure. This training gives her School the advantage over all others, as there is no extra charge made for this branch.

Terms—to suit the times—per term of twenty-four lessons, $15.

Parents and guardians are invited to visit School during the hours of tuition, before placing their children elsewhere. Good music provided, and soirees given twice per month. se21

AUCTION.

Beautiful Property at Auction.

On SATURDAY MORNING NEXT, at 10 o'clock, we shall sell at public auction, FIVE LOTS, situated on Exchange street extended, between Poplar and Alabama, last east of Polk street, and in an elegant and improving location.

These lots each have a front of 40 feet, and extend back 148½ to an alley. Parties who want a healthy location, within a few steps of the Street Railway and convenient to the Market House and Schools, will do well to attend this sale. All the lots will be sold, and upon terms liberal to purchasers.

G. H. MONSARRAT,
dec5 td Auctioneer.

Improved Main and Madison Street Property.

To Bankers, Insurance Companies and Capitalists Generally.

WE will sell, on long time, at auction, on the

10th Day of December Next,

On the premises, the following valuable real estate, to-wit: 2 Houses (4 36) forty-nine feet six inches front, running back 70 feet to a four foot alley, situated on the south side of Madison street, at the intersection of Madison with the alley, between Main and Second streets, and adjoining the "MARBLE BLOCK" property on the east. These houses are each leased to FIRST CLASS PAYING TENANTS, yielding good rents to the owner. Each house will be sold separately. The locality of this property, as an investment, speaks for itself.

Terms easy and accommodating, being one-fourth cash and the balance in five equal annual payments, with 6 per cent. interest.

Valuable Main Street Property to be Added to the Above Sale.

Attention of capitalits is also specially directed to the sale which we will make at the same time and place, of that valuable property on Main street, next to the corner of Madison, occupied by

The Savings Bank of Memphis,

The lot being 23 feet front, covered with a splendid Four-storied Brick Building, the rent of which is about $50 6 per annum.

TERMS—Half cash, 2, 4 and 6 months.
MEMPHIS, TENN., December 2, 1867
ROYSTER, TREZEVANT & CO.,
dec1 tds Auctioneers.

EXECUTOR'S SALE
—OF—
THIRTY FARMS
—AND—
VALUABLE TOWN LOTS
—AT—
HAYSVILLE,
Memphis and Louisville Railroad,
(WYTHE DEPOT.)

TOGETHER with the entire HAYS TRACT of 4,000 acres, sub-divided into small Farms.

On Thursday, December 12th, 1867,

By direction of the Executors of Samuel J. Hays, deceased, we will sell, at public sale, to the highest bidder, the lots in the TOWN OF HAYSVILLE, as per plan, together with thirty farms, varying in size from 25 to 70 acres.

These Lots and Farms are situated twenty-four miles from Memphis, on the Memphis and Louisville Railroad. The convenient location and great fertility of these Farms eminently entitle them to the favorable notice of all who desire to engage in the growth of Cotton or Cereals. The advantages of a choice of ready access to markets above or below them, for what they sell or buy, the smaller lots in and around Haysville being only about one hour's travel from Memphis, affords those who desire it the opportunity of securing a cheap, convenient and healthy home in the country without interruption to their business in the city. Titles perfect.

TERMS—One-fourth cash, balance in one and two years, with interest.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

FOR CITY TAX COLLECTOR ON PRIVILEGES.—We are authorized to announce WILLIAM UNDERWOOD as a candidate for the office of City Tax Collector on Privileges, at the ensuing election. dec5 te

ALEXANDER M. FERGUSON is a candidate for Alderman of the Seventh Ward, at the ensuing Municipal election. dec5 te

W. O. LOFLAND is a Candidate for re-election to the office of Mayor at the election 24 January. dec5 te

WE are authorized to announce ROBERT GOOD as a candidate for Wharfmaster at the ensuing municipal election. nov27 te

WM. H. FITCH, JR., is a candidate for the office of Mayor at the ensuing municipal election. nov19 te

JOHN H. BOWEN, present incumbent, is a candidate for re-election to the office of City Tax Collector, at the election to be holden in January next.

PLEASE announce my name as a candidate for the office of County Register for Shelby county, at the ensuing March election.
se7 te J. W. KING

WE are authorized to announce AMOS H. CURLIN as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Shelby county at the ensuing March Election n 1868.
Memphis, July 31, 1867. aul te

WANTS.

City Scrip Wanted.

WE offer one of the best vacant lots on Linden street, near the Court Houses, at assessed TAX valuation, payable one-third down, the balance in 6, 9 & 12 months, with the purchaser for making all the privilege to pay principal and interest at any of the payments in City Scrip at 65 cents on the dollar. We wish to make the sale within the week.
ROYSTER, TREZEVANT & CO.
Evening Ledger and Post copy and send bill to this office. dec1 lw

WANTED—
A colored man wishes employment as Porter or Hostler—one that I can recommend.
H. E. GARTH,
dec1 lw at Commercial Hotel.

WANTED—THE PATENT
AURORA OIL.

We want men everywhere to study their own interest. The right to manufacture and sell the Patent Aurora Oil in a single county will make more money for the purchaser in three months than the largest farm in your State will make in a whole year. The Aurora Oil actually costs less than one-half the price of Coal Oil, and the illuminating power of the Aurora Oil is as much superior to the Coal Oil as the Coal Oil is to a tallow candle, and is NO MORE explosive than a tallow candle. Any Lamp that will burn Coal Oil will burn the Aurora Oil without the slightest change. It does not smoke the chimney it burns Oil. It does not smoke the chimney it burns Oil. It does not smoke the chimney it does not smell—it will not grease or stain the finest linen—not even white cloth. The material for its manufacture is inexhaustible. One man can make seventy-five barrels per day with machinery required. We will pay your fare to and from the city of Memphis and bills while here, if we cannot sell you a right even to a small portion of the State or county. A single county is worth a small fortune to the man of enterprise, and the right to a State is untold wealth.

For further information, call on or address
H. C. Dewitt & Co.,
24 Madison street, corner Main.
1y19 Memphis, Tenn.

LOST—FOUND.

$200 Reward! $200 Reward!

LOST or stolen on or about the 15th November last, one plain Double cased, Parisian Minute, Pendent Winding GOLD LEVER WATCH, together with a heavy GOLD CHAIN, the maker's name, "SYRMLER, 35 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS," engraved on the inside. I will give the above reward for the recovery of said Watch and Chain, and ask no questions.
M. M. COMBS, JR., Room No. 2,
dec1 1w Post Office Building.

LOST, LOST, LOST.

A FILE of Chancery papers in the suit of Wm. Armour vs. Wm. Park and A. J. B. Winchester, charged to E. K. Turnage, deceased, attorney; and the papers in the suit of Geo W. Winchester vs. Smith & Quintin, executor of M. M. Winchester, deceased, charged to Gantt & Waddell, attorneys. Also, lost or mislaid, the City Recorder's Navy Yard book, containing the proceedings in Council in relation to the said "Navy Yard." The parties having the above papers and book will please return the same to office of the Clerk and Master immediately.
R. A. ALSTON, C. and M.
R. H. Black, D. C. and M. dec1 2w

STRAYED OR STOLEN—
On Saturday, the 30th, from in front of my office, No. 15 West Court street, an IRON GRAY PONY, about 5 year old, fourteen hands high, hoofs a little ring eaten from an old founder. A liberal reward will be paid for his return to me. W. L. DUFF,
dec3 tf No. 19 West Court.

FOUND—
On Main street, a lady's large GOLD PIN. The owner can recover by proving property and paying charges at the Appeal office. dec1

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—
A desirable RESIDENCE in Greenwood, with twenty acres of land attached. It is near the termination of the street railway. Apply to Mrs. L. H. COX, on Vance street, opposite Memphis Agnes Academy. dec3 lw*

FOR RENT—
The commodious and centrally located STORE, No. 247 Main street, now occupied by Shloss & Bro. Possession given on the 15th of December. Apply to
R. D. GOODLETT,
dec3 1w 187 Front street.

FOR RENT—
An excellent new DWELLING HOUSE at Central Point, near the Street Railroad. Nine Rooms, Kitchen, Servant's room and all conveniences. Apply to
F. STIFEL,
Architect, Irving Block, 2d second street.
nov29 d&wif

FOR RENT—
At $60 per month, each, two excellent STORE ROOMS with Cellars, in the Brick Building on Beal, Near Second street.
Also, at $10 per month, each, six first-class Rooms in second story of Same Building.
Also, at $50 per month, the Store Room No. 41, on Madison street, Between Main and Second streets.
Also, for Lease, on five and ten years' time, at the lowest rates, BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE LOTS, on Beal, DeSoto, Shelby, Tennessee, Clinton, Wellington, Orleans, Echols and Myrtle streets.
Apply to WM. L. VANCE,
no29 93 Madison street.

FOR RENT—
The Residence, No. 139 Greenlaw Block, on Madison street, containing 12 rooms in perfect order. Apply to M. S. BROOKS, of Brooks & Davis, No. 292 Main street. nov27-2w*

FOR RENT—
The PLANTATION of the late John F. Hamlin, deceased, containing 1140 acres, situated eight miles east of Memphis, near the Old Raod Bed, 600 acres cleared and in a fine state for cultivation. The place will be rented in a body or any number of acres, to suit tenants. Houses all new and in good order, with many conveniences, including Gin, Mill, Blacksmith's Shop, etc.
Also, 2000 acres rich bottom land in Tunica county, Miss., opposite Hamlin, five miles from the river, with comfortable improvements and under good fence; will be rented in a body or in quantity to suit tenants. 400 acres open land.
Apply to F. W. IRVINE, 278 Front Row, for further information, or JOHN B. CARNES, Administrator John F. Hamlin, deceased.
Memphis, November 20, 1867. nov22 lm

FOR RENT—
A GROCERY STORE, at the intersection of Poplar and Alabama streets. A number one stand. Can command a large custom trade. Inquire on the premises, 300 Alabama street. nov21 tf

FOR RENT—
A new brick Business House, three stories high, with cellar and all necessary improvements, just completed, at No. 2 Howard's Row.
Also, the Wheatley plantation, eight miles south of Memphis, between the river and Horn Lake road. It contains 600 acres of fertile open land under good fence, with improvements located so as to make the most convenient division into three tracts of 200 acres each. This is one of the best places in the country, suitable for grain or cotton-growing, or for a stock farm.
Apply to Dr. D. D. Saunders, 27 South Court street, or J. C. Weaver, on the plantation.
no31-2w

FOR RENT—
The elegant new building No. 7 Howard's row, three stories high, with good cellar.
Apply to M. L. MEACHAM,
oc22 tf No. 9 Union street.

FOR RENT—
Store Houses Nos. 356 and 361 Shelby street.
Also, a large office in the Walker block.
Apply to THOS. H. COCKE,
oc15 tf 279½ Main street, up stairs.

FOR RENT—
A centrally located business house on Front Row. Possession given immediately.
oc8-tf J. W. PAGE, JR.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.
158 ACRES OF IMPROVED LAND—TEN miles from Memphis. Terms easy.
Apply to E. C. CLARKE,
no6-1m* 302 Front Street.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE
IN LAGRANGE TENN.

THE splendid Residence and Town Lots in Lagrange, Tenn., known as the "PARIS GORHAM PLACE," are for sale. The Residence and Town Lots of Mrs. M. J. Goode. These places are in good condition, and can be bought cheap for cash. For terms of sale and further information, apply to
R. C. MOORMAN,
dec3 2w Lagrange, Tenn.

STEELING FOWLKES, WM. A. STEFFEY. THOMAS P. ADAMS, WITH

FOWLKES & STEFFEY,
(Successors to Fowlkes & Co.,)
COTTON FACTORS
—AND—
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
No. 193 Second and 43 Washington Sts.,
MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.

AGENTS for the sale of the "PREMIUM COTTON GINS," made by W. G. Clemons, Brown & Co., Columbus, Georgia.
Also, agents for the "GREEN RIVER WOOLEN MILLS," Henderson, Ky. Have on hand for sale, by piece or case, a fine assortment of Kentucky Jeans. oct2 3m

N. M. TREZEVANT'S
Suburban Residence and Lands.

ABOUT Twenty Lots not disposed of at public sale remain on the Market privately, upon the same terms heretofore offered, namely: Tenth Cash, balance in Two Annual Instalments, bearing interest. The Residence Lot, containing 25 acres, is also offered for Cash, or on the usual terms. Apply to my agents, Messrs. Royster, Trezevant & Co., or to myself on the premises.
N. M. TREZEVANT.
dec1

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned has sold his entire interest in the firm of WHEELER, PICKERS & CO. to C. N. Wheeler, who assumes all the liabilities, and enjoys all the benefits of said interest.
December 2, 1867. E. G. WHEELER.

MEMPHIS APPEAL

Office—No. 13 Madison Street.

THURSDAY, : : : : DECEMBER 5, 1867

CITY MATTERS.

Memphis and Charleston Railroad.

	ARRIVE.	DEPART.
Through Express Daily	8:35 p.m.	9:40 a.m
Through Mail Daily	3:40 p.m.	4:10 p.m
Somerville Accommodation daily (Sundays excepted)	7:45 a.m.	3:45 p.m

Ticket office, 278 corner of South Court st.

Memphis and Louisville Railroad Line.

	DEPART.	ARRIVE
Day Express	7:00 a.m.	8:30 a.m.
Night Express	6:00 p.m.	6:30 a.m.
Brownsville Accom'odation	4:00 p.m.	10:30 a.m

Ticket offices No. 38½ Main street and at Depot, head of Main street.
SAM. B. JONES, Gen'l Sup't.

Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad.

	ARRIVE.	DEPART.
New Orleans Express, daily	8:45 a.m.	9:40 a.m.
New Orleans Mail, daily	8:45 p.m.	6:00 p.m.
Freight, daily (except Sunday)	3:45 p.m.	4:40 a.m.

To Commence Saturday, October 19th, 1867.
A. S. LIVERMORE, Gen'l Sup't.
C. P. OAKLEY, Gen. Ticket Ag't. dec1

CLOSING OF MAILS.

Until further notice the Mails will close as follows:

For Cairo, Chicago, St. Louis, Nashville, Louisville, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Pittsburg, Philadelphia, Boston, Albany, New York, Baltimore, and all cities north and west, at 8:15 p.m.
For Chattanooga, Richmond, Washington, Augusta, Columbus, Ga., Montgomery, Mobile, Ala., New York, Nashville, and all cities south and east, at 5:30 p.m.
For New Orleans, Baton Rouge, Jackson, Miss., Vicksburg, Natchez, and all cities south, at 4 p.m.
All Stations on Mississippi and Tennessee, Southern, New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern railroads at 5:30 p.m.
All Stations on Memphis and Louisville and branch railroads at 3 p.m.
All Stations on Memphis and Charleston, Mississippi Central, Mobile and Ohio, Nashville and Decatur, Nashville and Chattanooga and East Tennessee railroads at 8 a.m.
For Little Rock, Pine Bluff and all Landings on Arkansas and White rivers, (semi-weekly), Tuesdays and Saturdays.
Mississippi river—South, (semi-weekly), Tuesdays and Saturdays.
Mississippi river—North, (semi-weekly), Mondays and Fridays.
R. C. GIST, Postmaster Memphis.

BUSINESS.—We request that our advertising patrons hand in their favors at the Counting Room by six o'clock p. m., to insure insertion next day. Obituary and Death notices will be received at the Compolition Room upto eleven o'clock.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Hereafter individual bills of any employee or proprietor of this paper will not be allowed as an off set against the counts for advertising. All bills against the APPEAL will be paid on presentation, and no bill will be allowed unless countersigned by one of my authority.
JOHN AINSLIE,
Cashier and Business Manager.

THE TICKET AGENT'S CONVENTION, which has been in session for several days at the Overton, will still continue its session to-day.

INFORMATION WANTED.—Of Ewing A. Musser, who was last heard of at Tantalant Depot, Tenn., some sixteen years ago. Address
PETER MUSSER, Bowling Green, Ky.

ROOM ROBBERY.—The room of Mr. Chas. Pondeut, No. 121 Mosby street, was entered yesterday morning and robbed of a quantity of clothing and other personal valuables.

THE PULLIC WILL NOT FORGET.—In consequence of the inclemency of the weather, the sale of city lots on Exchange street has been postponed till Saturday, the 7th inst., at 10 o'clock. Don't forget the day.

THE WEATHER.—Yesterday was a dull, dark and gloomy day. A heavy rain set in shortly after midnight, and the atmosphere was misty. "Old Sol" was in the background, his pleasant face not being visible even to the oldest inhabitant.

DISCHARGED.—The shooting of Ben Stevens by Thomas Shavers, both colored, was examined before Esquire Miller, and the accused discharged as having been justifiable—the evidence showing that the assault had been contemplated by the victim of his own folly.

SHOOTING A NEGRO.—A white man named J. J. Renfrew, was arrested yesterday, charged with shooting a negro on a plantation on the Pigeon Roost road, about ten miles from the city. Renfrew was brought before Justice Miller, and will be held for examination to-day.

SIDEWALKS.—At the instance of the Sergeant-at-Arms, four property-holders were arrested yesterday for not laying down sidewalks as ordered by the Council. They were not required to put up forfeits, their word being sufficient for an appearance before the Recorder this morning.

A ROOM FOR RENT.—A furnished or unfurnished room may be had at 86 Court street. It is expected that two persons will accommodate. Persons with this comment will find comfortable apartment. Centrally located, there is not a more desirable habitation in the city—in fact, there is not a better or more refined neighborhood.

ATTACHED.—The scenery and properties of the "Black Crook," or "Tale of Enchantment," used at the Greenlaw Opera House, have been attached by L. C. Hardwick, proprietor of the Hardwick House, to secure the payment of his bill for boarding the dansseues of the company during the time of their engagement in the city.

PLAYING POLICEMAN.—A night or two since, some parties practiced the game of playing policeman rather effectually, robbing a colored man in Pinch. Two negroes (as alleged) kept watch, while a white man named Thos. Goodwin, holding a pistol to the negro's head, released him of his effects. Goodwin was arrested by Officer Chamberlain, and will have a hearing to-day.

ATTWOOD & ANDERSON.—These gentlemen do a general commission and forwarding business, and deal in hay, corn, oats, bran, flour, bacon, lard, whisky, etc., at No. 2 Promenade street, foot of Jefferson street. They are well known as gentlemanly, accommodating and fair dealing, and are thoroughly conversant with the details of their business. Consignments solicited.

CURRENT LITERATURE.—The genial and affable Joe Locke, at 22 Jefferson street, at his Literary Depot, has just received and has for sale the following publications: New York Ledger, Irish Republic, La Crosse Democrat, New York Mercury, Cincinnati Enquirer and Commercial—in fine, all the latest magazines, weeklies and dailies, books, stationery, etc.

PROFESSIONAL.—We call attention to the card of Dr. S. Gilbert, the well known cancer doctor, which appears in our columns this morning. A report prevails that the Doctor died of the late epidemic, which was occasioned by the death of a commission merchant of a similar name, in the neighborhood of Germantown, a few weeks since. The Doctor is good for a score or so of years, and is enjoying good health at the present time.

$17,000,000.—At the office of Messrs. Speed & Carpenter, No. 42 Madison street, who are agents for the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company, of Hartford, may be obtained the most reliable policies. The agents, Mr. J. H. Speed, of the old and long established firm of Speed, Donoho & Strange, and Mr. Jas. S. Carpenter, of Louisville, Ky., are gentlemen of the highest character, and are able representatives of the extensive moneyed institution which has its office in the De Soto block.

R. E. LEE BLOCK.—In this spacious block is located some of our most enterprising factors and solid grocers, who do a business that extends throughout the section of country bordering on Memphis. Amongst those occupying a worthy position is the firm of Price & Treadwell, whose grocery establishment is replete with excellent articles, which will be sold on the most reasonable terms. They are sober, honest, enterprising business men, and deserve well of the public.

CLOSING OUT.—Messrs. M. Kraus & Co., 218 Main street, are closing out their fine stock of dry goods, notions, etc., at unprecedentedly low prices, and we say to everybody needing dry goods, that now is the time and this is the place to negotiate bargains. They sell calicoes of every grade at twelve and a half cents, and this should convince our readers that they have all that is wanted or needed at almost their own price. They are determined to sell out their present stock, regardless of cost, in thirty days.

LENGTH AND BREADTH OF THE CITY. Under the recent extension, the following description will enable the citizens themselves to estimate the peculiar formation of the boundary lines, with a pretty fair engineering experience, to cipher out its length and outlet: On the river front, it is about four miles; on its east line, about three and a half miles. The breadth, on the north end, is about one and a half miles, and, on the south end, about two miles and three-quarters. Across the center, say on a line running from the river through Court Square to the eastern boundary, the distance is about one mile and three-quarters.

A BENEFICIAL FAIR.—The inauguration of "fairs," (and they have been, *longo intervallo*, "few and far between"), is, for this season, contemplated by a committee of our best merchants, fully identified with the interests of the city, who are co-operating with a committee of ladies, who are exercising their ingenuity, and have in charge and progress, a magnificent "fair" for the benefit of the congregation "children of Israel," to be held some time this month at the Memphis Club Hall. We can freely and conscientiously commend this undertaking of ladies and gentlemen, not only for the commendable object, but with the full assurance that nothing will be omitted to render it attractive and a perfect success.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW MEMPHIS THEATER.—The popular sensational drama of *Under the Gaslight* attracted an audience of which any *artiste* might be proud. The struggles and throes of the heroine, met by the machinery of a determined villain, under the cover of paternal affection, renders the complications of the play intensely interesting. But that is not the least that interests. The part of "Laura Courtland," by Miss Fanny B. Price, through out every scene, exhibited the consummate actress, equal to the delineator of the highest reach of pathos, or in any, even the highest position of the drama. We have already spoken of the other adjuncts of the drama. The "people" were all there. We may say in advance that Miss Fanny B. Price will produce the play of *Leah* for her benefit on Friday evening, and we can promise one of the finest pieces of dramatic impersonation ever presented here.

FAIR AND FESTIVAL.—The fair and festival to aid in the erection of St. Patrick's Church, now being held at the Memphis Club Hall, is proving a success, large crowds frequenting the hall nightly. The contest for the various prizes is becoming very lively. The fair closes on Saturday night. All who desire to spend a pleasant evening, and thereby aid a good cause, should not fail to go to the Greenlaw.

THE VARIETIES.—This house was well filled last night by an appreciative audience. The singing and dancing of Miss Hodon Devere, Miss Fannie Williams and Miss Sallie Eldridge, gave universal satisfaction.

SELF-DESTRUCTION.—When disease comes, in whatever form, with unusual violence, it is denominated an epidemic, and why should not self-destruction be so classified? That it is infectious has long since been demonstrated. The story is extant that a boy who had just witnessed a public execution, went home and hanged himself in his father's stable with a halter. During the past twelvemonth there have been almost daily announcements of men and women of all classes, of every grade of society, from the lowest to the highest, immolating themselves on the plea of being "tired of this life," and

"Unwilling to bear the ills we have,
Fly to others that we dream not of."

It is not our purpose to moralize now on the guiltiness of self-destruction, or investigate the subtle reasoning which bends the morbid, if not misanthropic feeling that shut out all the glorious influences which must sometimes sway the heart, if not the brain, of those who might have enjoyed a healthy and long generation,"—which dull the teachings of the responsibility every one owes, if not to fellow-beings here on earth, at least to the All-Giver. It is enough to know that self-destruction has been rampant through the land, and many loved and bright beings have sought the dark and shadowy realm, through their own instrumentality. Here is a case in point. We leave the recountal to tell its own tale, without the interposition of any metaphysical reflections. We quote the following from the Alexandria *Democrat*, of the 20th ultimo:

We are pained to record the death by suicide of Winder Crouch, one of the oldest, best, and purest (of Rapides' citizens. The deceased was born in Maryland, and came to Louisiana in 1824, and from that time up to his death was a planter on Bayou Boeuf. He has always been esteemed as a good neighbor, kind friend; charitable and liberal in all his dealings. He will long be remembered and revered by his old friends and neighbors. The cause of his sad and romantic suicide will forever remain shrouded in mystery. No one can account for it, and all join in the expression that he was the last man in Rapides who ever was suspected to commit such a deed. A few days previous to his death he made the attempt to take his life in swallowing ten grains of morphine, but it was discovered by the inmates of his household in time to prevent death. The evening previous to committing the fatal deed he read the letter of Judge Buckner, who, it will be remembered, committed suicide a few weeks since in Kentucky, and seemed much relieved at its contents, and spoke feelingly and in commendation of it—in fact, indorsed its sentiments. The next morning, at seven o'clock, which was on Friday, the 8th instant, a pistol was heard in his bedchamber; his nephew and niece rushed in the room and there found he had been successful this time in taking his life. He had fixed himself a pallet on the floor, was dressed in his best suit, cleanly shaved, was lying exposed as in death, with his hands crossed and a white handkerchief over his face. He had shot himself in the right temple, through the hankerchief with an ordinary Derringer. He was not dead—did not speak or show any signs of recognition—but lingered about three hours, when he expired.

The following note in his own handwriting was found under the pillow of his bed:

OCTOBER 13, 1867.

Dear Nephew—The first thing will be to straighten the corpse, then measure and send it to Mr Unworth. Give three of the boys a dollar and a half each to dig the grave and clear away the weeds that are in the way of entering the graveyard. Then give five of the negro men each one dollar to go down and assist in the burial. I want no masonry work, a rough box to put the coffin into will do. There are good boards for covering the coffin standing against the wall to the left hand side of the door. Tell Mr. Unworth know this. Tell him to make the coffin roomy. Hire Mr. Harrell's little wagon, mules and driver.

I forgot to tell you that the grave is staked and marked out.
Yours, truly,
WINDER CROUCH.

ADVANTAGES OF LOYAL LEAGUES IN LOCAL POLITICS.—We have here in local elections a registration law enacted by a Radical Legislature at the instigation of Radical aldermen and citizens. Each citizen who would vote in any municipal election, must needs be registered one month before election. Registry offices, in full blast in the several wards for the past thirty days, were closed yesterday. Until yesterday very few colored citizens had complied with the local registry law. It seems that the managers of Loyal Leagues are active, if possible, the necessity for the repeal of the law. Therefore they thought by inaction on the part of their subjects to cause indifference on the part of white people. Very many whites have neglected to comply with the law. On Monday the contents of Loyal Leagues were emptied by Beecher and Shaw into the registry places. Mr. Jim Davis exacts oaths and attestations of witnesses from whites applying for certificates. Loyalty must be proven, *coram judice*, when a white man appears; but a black face is a parchment certificate which annuls exactions of the franchise act. A colored gentleman, surrounded by a throng of freedmen, came to give their names; but was handed in and certificates handed out. We do not complain that this difference is made between the two races. The same negro, since all are unknown, may secure a dozen certificates of registration. He need only assume a dozen names. He can vote as often as he chooses. Election judges, by no possibility, would undertake to recognize individuals. From plantations everywhere, in this and adjacent States, voters will flock to the city. Mr. Davis need not inquire whence his colored voters come, or how long they have resided in the State, county or ward. It is only needful to know that they are black. Let them have certificates enough and there will be voters enough.

Squares.—Suppose there are two Radical candidates, and the election is contested; and suppose it proven that certificates, in the interest of one Beecher, were thus illegally issued, may not Mr. Davis be ejected from his place? Will not the election be declared fraudulent? Are the courts, too, thoroughly corrupted by foul poisons of this Radical atmosphere, which stinks in the nostrils of patriotism and decency?

AN IMPORTANT PROPOSITION.—In our report of the proceedings of the meeting of the Board of Alderman on Tuesday evening, we accidentally and unintentionally omitted mention of the proposale of Capt. John T. Shirley, and others, to construct here marine ways for the repairing of steamboats of any size, and other water craft, and inviting the cooperation of the city. This latter is suggested as the location apart of some four hundred feet fronting on the river, running back two hundred feet, at some point north of Washington street, or south of Beale street. The proposition was introduced by Alderman Ruffin, who also explained its importance as involving millions of money, and an increase of the industrial population that would be added to our city. In an enterprise of such proportions, it was thought the city should feel a lively interest, and might, without inconvenience or detriment, set apart the amount of ground upon which to erect the works, from that which is at present idle and unimproved. The whole matter was appropriately referred, and will doubtless be reported upon at the next meeting of the Board. Provided the co-operation of the city shall be thus secured, it is contemplated to commence operations within four months, and have the whole in readiness to undertake all the business that may be secured, within the next year.

BURGLARY.—The grocery of Messrs. Vaccaro & Massey, in the Postoffice building, was entered by burglars yesterday morning and robbed of fifteen dollars in change and a variety of articles, the exact extent and value of which have not been ascertained. The rascals effected an entrance by sawing away a portion of the outer shutter. They are doubtless the same party who robbed Weatherbee's Theater saloon a few nights since.

We have marked down our Entire Stock, and still defy competition. Elson Bro's., 297 Main street.

The Ladies are invited to call and examine our stock. Lindauer, Arnold & Co. 311 Main street. nov13 1m

THE COURTS.

LAW COURT—*James O. Pierce, Judge, etc.*—The following cases are set for trial to-day:

572 Southworth, Nance & Co., vs Apperson.
580 McKinney & Co. vs Levy.
591 Ford vs James
592 Simms vs Davis.
593 Cameron vs Wade.
594 Boro & Co. vs Walker.
595 Goodell vs Owen
596 Allen & Co. vs Winters.
597 Shell vs Winters.
598 Winters vs Shell.
599 Campbell vs Valentine.
601 Croffard, adm'r vs Valentine, adm'x.
602 Ruhlet vs Phœnix Ins. Co. et al.
604 Holst & Son vs Ware.
605 Toler vs Jones & Co.
606 Tracy vs Lobs.
607 Taylor, Cole & McLeod vs Clouston.
608 Bates vs Clarkston.
610 Union Bank of Tennessee vs Rice et al.
611 Vinson vs Littlejohn.

CHANCERY COURT—*Wm. M. Smith, Chancellor, etc.*—Meets to-day, pursuant to adjournment. The causes set for hearing to-day are as follows:

Davis vs Davis.
Booth vs Mayor and Aldermen of Memphis.
H. D. Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57.

MUNICIPAL COURT.—*Geo. W. Waldron, Judge.*—The cases set for trial to-day are as follows:

1 Treevant & Sons vs Jones.
14 Delaney vs Lynch.
15 Wendle vs Dunaway.
66 Miller vs Roberts.
68 Hill, Receiver vs Hitzfield, et al.
76 Dickenson vs Green.
107 Lesser vs Burr.
109 Birchenbam vs Venturini.
110 Keller vs Southern Express Co.
112 Moore vs Nixon.
114 Metgreger & Co vs Hough.
116 Folwell vs Walsh et al.
120 Chilton vs Worsham.
123 Brennan vs Mc.nin.
127 Perkins vs Foster.
130 Hill, Receiver vs Hulbut et al.
131 Whitegach, Ed vs Creighton.
144 King, use etc vs Harvey.
153 Gallagher vs Foley.
154 Coleman vs Sams.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1867.

Nos. 155, 158, 163, 166, 167, 172, 173, 179, 181, 182, 191, 200, 202, 203, 209, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1867.

Nos. 219, 221, 223, 225, 226, 240, 241, 242, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251.

CIRCUIT COURT—*George W. Reeves, Judge.*—The following cases are set for trial to-day:

85 Hallnen, Adm'r, vs. Schoenfield, et. al.
88 Massey, admr., vs Harris.
89 Massey, vs Wilson, et al.
90 Massey, vs M. & R. R. Co.
92 Slate vs Gaither, et al.
93 Fanning, use, etc., vs Littlejohn.
94 Neison vs M. & O. R. R Co.
96 Dallenie, use, etc., vs Ford.
99 Smith vs McGrath.
100 Arnold vs Cole.
102 Bartlett vs Cregshaw.
103 Mc A O Hold'ov vs Peyton.
104 Skaggs vs Humes, admr.
105 Matthews vs McClellan.
107 Thomas, et al, vs Duncan.
108 Vanderville, admx vs Cash, et al.
110 Blackwell, Wm. vs Eakin, et al.
111 Ward vs Mobilton.
112 Stillman, admr., vs Miles.
113 Stewart & Bro. vs Robertson.
115 Willis vs Todd.
117 Bell vs Cannon.
119 Williford, et al, vs Cannon.
120 Roan, et ux, vs Stewart.

DEMOCRATIC CONSERVATIVES OF THE FIFTH WARD, RALLY.—There will be a meeting of the Fifth Ward Democratic Conservative Club, at the Criminal Court room, on Second street, on Thursday evening, the 5th inst., at half past seven o'clock. All voters in the Fifth Ward themselves with the white man's party, are cordially invited to be present, to aid in directing our canvass purely and honestly. J. P. TOBIN, President.
DANIEL HANLEY, Secretary.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Worsham House.

C. R. GALLOWAY.....PROPRIETOR.

A. R. Baines, Somerville, T. L. Fields, Tenn.
A. Maxwell, Miss, Capt. J. J. Edson, steamer J. McGregor, city.
W. S. Puryear, Miss, G. W. Truehart, city.
J. W. Purviance, Purdy, Tenn.
H. B. Shanks, Louisville, Ky.
J. D. Mc.can, city.
S. Wood, Ky.
W. K. Rose, La.
J. E. Taylor, Tenn.
J. L. Cuts, Ark.
W. C. Rodgers, Tenn.
E. H. Smith, Burnsville, Miss.
H. Benyl, N. C.
H. Bnuham, Gilo, Ill.
Mrs. D. A. Ward & child, Wm. Wood, N. O.
Mrs. Mann, Brownsville, Tenn.
Mrs. Mc. Campbell, Shelby co., Tenn.
G. N. Fuller, city.
S. Spright, Ripley, Miss.
H. D. Eaton, Miss.
R. W. Smith, Miss.
T. L. Trimble, Winchester, Tenn.
J. McGavock, Ark.
R. H. Harris, Gd Junction, Tenn.
M. D. Stewart, city.
T. J. Stewart, Charleston, Miss.
T. K. Williams, Mason's Depot, Tenn.
J. W. Rodgers, Shelby co, Tenn.
W. H. McWakin, Tenn.
Miss Ella P. Ward, Fondulac, Tenn.
T. Hunter, Macon, Miss.
A. M. Fete, Cuba.
E. A. Martin, Miss.
F. W. Van Vleck, Macon.

THE BRILLIANT.—This favorite saloon, in Whitney Chute, has been fortunate enough to secure the services of that well known and popular saloon keeper Alex. McCullough, who will (during business hours) be found on hand ready and willing to dispense "the best in the world." The many friends of Alex. will no doubt be glad to again find him in business, and will call on him at the Brilliant when they are thirsty.

DEMOCRATS AND CONSERVATIVES of other wards, the Fifth Ward wishes that you would meet in your seperate wards and elect your delegates for a convention, so that we can nominate a ticket for the city offices, and run a square party vote. We would remind you again that your opponents are well organized. You will be sorry, when too late, if each and every one of you don't do your duty. Capt. Lawrence's last words were, "Don't give up the ship."

Yours

You can have your light hats cleaned or dyed the new color (coffee brown) at 364 Second street.

Read the New Advertisement of Rice, Stix & Co. Their prices have been again reduced in accordance with the latest decline, and they mean to offer such inducements as will guarantee an early sale.

Hosiery, Gloves, Trimmings, etc., at Half Price at this Great Clearing Sale. Elson Bro's., 297 Main street.

From Rev. S. H. Ford, LL.D.]

A Testimonial, Etc.—I have much pleasure in introducing Professor Sovell to the young men of Memphis, and to the business community generally, as a gentleman worthy of their confidence and patronage. Professor Tovell has been known to me for many years, and it comes within my personal knowledge to say that, as one of the professors of the oldest Commercial College in Missouri, located at St. Louis, he enjoyed the reputation of an accomplished and most indefatigable teacher. I say thus much, not less in the interest of the cause of education in this city, than as a matter of justice to Professor Tovell himself; for I am fully persuaded that in Professor Tovell will be found not only a thorough and pains taking teacher in the special departments of study pursued at the DeSoto Commercial College, but also an important reinforcement of the professional corps of Memphis. I know of no way in which young men can get so ample a return for their investment of labor and money as by patronizing the DeSoto Commercial College.
S. H. FORD.

JUST RECEIVED on Consignment and for sale low to the trade, a large lot of Government Clothing, consisting of Overcoats, Pants, Shirts and Blankets. Must be closed out immediately. Dickson Cunningham & Co., 336 Second street, between Union and Monroe.

The Greatest Closing Out Sale of the season at M. Kraus & Co.'s, No. 218 Main street, corner of Adams.

Be Sure and attend our Great Clearing Sale. The Entire Stock must be sold regardless of Cost. Elson Bro's., 297 Main street.

Lonsdale 4 4 Domestics 20 cents per yard, Cotton Flannels 20 cents per yard, at M. Kraus & Co.'s No. 218 Main street, corner of Adams.

Plaid Linseys, Jeans, Gray Blankets, White Blankets, Flannels, all colors. Gents' underwear reduced twenty-five per cent from last month's prices, at Rice, Stix & Co.

Wholesale Cash Buyers will do well to attend the Great Closing Out Sale of Dry Goods at M. Kraus & Co.'s, No. 218 Main street, corner of Adams.

Gentlemen that want Undershirts, White Shirts, Socks and Drawers, will find a large and well assorted Gents' Furnishing Goods at M. Kraus & Co.'s, No. 218 Main, corner of Adams street, where the goods will be sold regardless of cost or value.

Fowin's Kid Gloves, 90 cents per pair. Call at once and attend our Great Clearing Sale. Elson Bro's., 297 Main street.

Look at our new prices of Fancy Dress Goods, Knit Goods, Shawls, Cloaks, Hosiery, Balmorals; they are all greatly reduced, at Rice, Stix & Co.

All Wool Flannels, Bleached and Brown Canton Flannels, 4 4 Sheetings, Bed Blankets, etc., regardless of cost or value, at M. Kraus & Co.'s Great Closing Out Sale, corner of Adams street.

Woolen Nubias, 50 cents each, at our Great Closing Sale. Elson Bro's., 297 Main street.

We are selling Goods at panic prices. Call early. Lindauer, Arnold & Co., 311 Main street. nov13 1m

Important to All.—We must Close Out the balance of our Stock before January 1st. We shall therefore offer now greater Bargains than have ever before been offered in this city. Lonsdale Company Bleached Domestics 15 cents per yard; Fast Calicoes, all Brands, 10 cents; Best Quality French Merino, Extra Wide, 85 cents per yard; Lupin's Empress Cloth, 75 cents per yard; Blankets, Lindseys, Flannels, etc., at Panic Prices. Give us a call. Elson Bro's., 297 Main street.

Great Clearing Sale at Lindauer, Arnold & Co.'s., 311 Main street. nov13 1m

Dry Goods cheap, cheaper, cheapest, at Lindauer, Arnold & Co.'s. nol3 1m

Read the advertisement of Lindauer, Arnold & Co., 311 Main street, corner Monroe. nov13 1m

Great Inducements will be offered to wholesale cash buyers of *Dry Goods*, at M. Kraus & Co.'s 218 Main, corner of Adams street. It will pay to look at this stock.

Elson's Still Ahead.—In accordance with the Latest Decline in the Eastern Markets, we have Marked Down our Entire Stock 20 per cent. less than last week's prices, thus making our prices now lower than any other store in the city. We can't be undersold. Elson Bro's., 297 Main street.

The Best Prints at 12½ cents per yard, the heaviest Brown Domestics at 16 cts per yard, and all other goods in proportion, at M. Kraus & Co.'s Great Closing Out Sale, No. 218 Main street, corner of Adams.

Coal — Removal — Coal — I have removed my office to 233½ Main, where I will be glad to see all my old customers, and lots of new ones. H. B. PACKER.
del 1w Dealer in Pittsburgh Coal.

M. Kraus & Co. will offer the largest stock of Dry Goods in the city, regardless of cost or value, for the next thirty days. Call soon and secure bargains.

The Public is now aware that Rice, Stix & Co.'s closing Dry Goods sale is no deception. The inducements offered are such as will convince any one that the stock will be closed out as soon as possible.

Elson's Defy Competition—Our Great Clearing Sale continues till January 1st. We offer Great Bargains. Elson Bro's., 297 Main street.

Rice, Stix & Co. have reduced prices

COTTON--COMMISSION

T. V. BRADY, Marshall County, Miss. B. F. JACKSON, Memphis.

BRADY & JACKSON,

COTTON FACTORS AND

Commission Merchants,

No. 338, Cor. Union and Front Sts.,

(Up-Stairs), MEMPHIS, TENN.

WILL give special attention to the sale of Cotton and other Produce consigned to us, and to Receiving and Forwarding Goods to all points. Also, to the Purchase of Merchandise and Plantation Supplies.

☞ All consignments of Cotton will be covered with Insurance in our Open Policy, unless otherwise instructed. nov10

A. T. LACEY. R. L. M'GHEE.

LACEY & M'CHEE,

Cotton Factors,

Dealers in Plantation Supplies

AND GENERAL

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

No. 222 Front Street, Memphis.

☞ Special attention paid to the sale of Cotton

E. MAURICE WEBB. J. F. SELLERS.

S. M. WEBB & CO.,

COTTON FACTORS

—AND—

Commission Merchants,

Lee Block, Union St., (Up-stairs)

Bet. Front St., and Main St., Memphis, Tenn

no? daw3m

R. T. ANDERSON. R. S. GRIFFIN.

ANDERSON & GRIFFIN,

COTTON FACTORS

—AND—

General Commission Merchants,

No. 276 Front Street,

(Room No. 4, Up-Stairs). MEMPHIS.

se29 3m

J. H. CASH,

COTTON AND PRODUCE

FACTOR,

Commission and Forwarding MERCHANT,

No. 226 Front Street, Memphis, Tenn

oct2 1f

WASH. S. TAYLOR. E. A. COLE

TAYLOR, COLE & CO.,

COTTON FACTORS

—AND—

General Commission Merchants,

No. 11 Monroe St., bet. Main and Front,

Cooper Block, MEMPHIS, TENN.

☞ Bagging, Rope, Iron Ties and other Supplies furnished at Lowest Market Rates.

se21 3m

J. C. NEELY. H. M. NEELY.

J. C. NEELY & CO.,

(Successors to PUCKETT & NEELY,)

COTTON FACTORS

AND

Commission Merchants,

No. 280 Front Street,

Over Brooks, Neely & Co., MEMPHIS, TENN.

LIBERAL cash advances made on consignments in store. All shipments by river and in store covered by our open policy of Insurance, unless otherwise instructed.

Mat. R. Puckett will remain with us, and give, as heretofore, his undivided attention to the sale of Cotton. se13 3m

E. W. BROOKS. J. C. NEELY. S. H. BROOKS

BROOKS, NEELY & CO.,

Wholesale Grocers

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

AND DEALERS IN

PLANTATION SUPPLIES,

BOAT AND BAR STORES,

No. 280 Front Street,

(Between Court and Madison,)

MEMPHIS, : : : TENNESSEE.

se19 3m

F. LANE. J. H. MARTIN. J. W. LANE.

F. LANE & CO.,

Cotton Factors

—AND—

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Cor. Union and Front Streets,

MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.

LIBERAL Cash Advances made on Consignments, and special attention given to filling orders. se12 3m

TOBIN, LYNN & CO.,

COTTON FACTORS,

GROCERIES, DRY GOODS & PLANTATION SUPPLIES,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

No. 346 MAIN STREET, MEMPHIS, TENN.

H. A. PARTEE, Haywood Co., Tenn. ED. F. M'GEHEE, Panola, Miss.
R. D. PARTEE, Panola Co., Miss.

PARTEE, M'GEHEE & CO

COTTON FACTORS,

AND

General Commission Merchants

COOPER BLOCK, Monroe Street.

Liberal Advances Made on Consignments.

IN referring to our card as above, we would say that in the future, as in the past, we will give our best attention to the interests of our patrons on all consignments made us. That while our facilities are at least equal to any, THE USUAL CHARGES WILL BE MADE, and we pledge ourselves that the result to the planter on all business intrusted to us shall be as favorable as from any other house of equal standing, or from parties who may propose to transact business for less than we feel we can justly and safely afford to do oct3-3m

F. W. IRVINE & CO.,

Cotton Factors

AND GENERAL

Commission Merchants,

278 Front Street, Up-Stairs.

IN entering upon another commercial year, with the experience of the past, fraught with the many vicissitudes incident to a change of agriculture, and for the reason that most of our planters were little prepared, resulting in heavy loss to planter and merchant, as a experiment tried, we shall adopt a rigid cash system in our business—taking no risk, and making our sales promptly upon receipt of consignments, remitting proceeds with as little delay as possible; but in all cases obeying instructions of shippers, and using our best endeavors to promote the interest of our patrons.

Our arrangements for furnishing Supplies, Bagging, Rope, Gunnies, Groceries and Provisions are such, that we promise to furnish them at our usual market prices, and make it as much, or more, to your interest to order through us, than to purchase in person.

Hoping to merit your patronage and influence, we are, respectfully,

oct 3m F. W. IRVINE & CO.

M. L. MEACHAM, Formerly of Meacham & Gilbreath. A. C. TREADWELL, Formerly of Treadwell & Co.

MEACHAM & TREADWELL

Wholesale and Retail Grocers, Cotton Factors, Commission Merchants and Dealers in Plantation Supplies,

No. 9 UNION STREET,

Memphis : : : : Tennessee.

THANKFUL for the very liberal patronage heretofore extended to them, they hope by unremitting attention to business to still merit a continuance of public favor.

Their facilities for storing and selling Cotton are always equal to any house in the city. A commodious Brick Shed attached to their storehouse, gives them immediate and constant control of all Cotton in store. All Cotton consigned to us will be insured, unless instructed to the contrary.

Bagging, Rope and Iron Ties furnished at lowest prices. se13 6m&6t

TRANSPORTATION.

1867 ARKANSAS. 1867

United States Mail Routes and Stage Lines.

Little Rock and Hot Springs Direct.

THROUGH IN DAYLIGHT.

Little Rock and Washington via Rockport and Arkadelphia.

THROUGH IN 36 HOURS.

Little Rock and Camden via Tulip and Princeton.

THROUGH IN 30 HOURS.

Little Rock and Fort Smith.

THROUGH IN 48 HOURS.

Running in Connection with the Memphis and White River, and Memphis and Arkansas River Packets, and

Memphis and Little Rock Railroad.

First Class Four-Horse Post Coaches leave Little Rock Daily, and returning leave Hot Springs Daily, Sundays excepted, carrying United States Mail.

Invalids Going to the Hot Springs will find on this line the best of

Concord Coaches, Fine Horses and Careful and Sober Drivers,

and every effort will be made to furnish the most speedy and comfortable transit.

Extra Coaches, when Required, will be Furnished on Ten Minutes' Notice.

Office in Little Rock at the Anthony House.

D. J. CHIDESTER, Contractor.

JOHN BARTHOLOMEW, Agent, Little Rock, Ark.

no6 daw

COTTON--COMMISSION.

J. L. VERSER. A. HATCHETT.

VERSER & HATCHETT,

Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants

320 Front Street,

MEMPHIS, : : : TENNESSEE.

BAGGING, Rope and Ties furnished to customers at lowest market prices. se6 dawtf

GEO. W. MORRIS, Fayette Co., Tenn. JOHN A. LEA, Memphis, Tenn.
WM. M. CRAWFORD, Fayette Co., Tenn. I. J. WALKER, Fayette Co., Tenn.

MORRIS, LEA & CO.,

Cotton Factors,

Grocers and Commission Merchants

225 Second Street,

MEMPHIS, : : : : : : TENNESSEE.

☞ *Orders Promptly Filled.*

nov9 1m

THOS. FENNER. H. BENNETT. D. W. BOWMAN.

FENNER, BENNETT & BOWMAN,

Commission Merchants,

134 Pearl Street,

NEW YORK.

Office at 15 Union Street, (R. E. Lee Block.)

DRY GOODS.

NEW GOODS!

RICE & ENGEL

224 MAIN STREET,

ARE RECEIVING THEIR

FALL STOCK

Of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Ready-Made Clothing and

PLANTATION SUPPLIES.

We also pay special attention to the sale of Cotton, and will fill orders for Plantation Supplies for all who may favor us with their patronage. se28 3m

FALL GOODS AT COST!

WINTER GOODS AT COST!

We have determined to sell from MONDAY, November 25th, our immense stock of DRY GOODS at COST!

This is a positive fact. Call early and secure Bargains.

NEW YORK CLOTHING HOUSE.

SOUTHERN PALACE.

HOWELL, WOOD & CO., 332 Main Street.

VENDIG & BRO.,

226 Main Street.

WE would call the attention of the Public to the fact that, having entirely altered and improved our premises, we are desirous of selling out the present Stock of DRY GOODS before the 1st of January, for a CASH and BLOW, but would simply ask of a discriminating public to come and

Look at the Goods,

And then judge for yourselves. Adopting for our motto, "HONESTY IS THE BEST POLICY," we shall adhere strictly to it in all the details of our business, and endeavor to give every satisfaction to those who favor us with their patronage.

We do not intend to "give up business" or "dissolve partnership," but shall sell goods at prices which are an advertisement of themselves, feeling confident that an intelligent public will soon see the difference between WORDS and ACTIONS. Remember,

Everything is Reduced in Prices,

and having one of the LARGEST Stocks in the city, we are certain of being able to SUIT YOU WITH WHAT YOU WANT.

We also have a very heavy stock of BOOTS AND SHOES, CLOTHING AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS, which we offer at

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

The attention of WHOLESALE BUYERS is directed to the fact that our three story Warehouse is full from roof to cellar, and we shall be most happy to show our goods to all parties contemplating purchasing.

VENDIG & BRO., 226 Main street.

nov13 1m

LYONS, FIES & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail

DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS,

CLOTHING,

BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS, ETC.,

240 Main Street, MEMPHIS, TENN.

H. LYONS, J. FIES, J. SANTORIUS. } PLANTATION SUPPLIES

HARDWARE.

PERKINS, LIVINGSTON & POST,

MAUFACTURERS

AND DEALERS IN

Railway Equipments, Car Builders' and Machinists' Supplies, Portable and Stationary Engines and Boilers, Corn and Flour Mills, Cotton Gins, Presses and Horse Powers, Saw Mills and Circular Saws, Tin Plate and Metals, 350 Main street, Memphis.

no24-3m F. P. CORBY, Agent.

ALLISON BROTHERS,

DEALERS IN

HARDWARE, GUNS, CUTLERY

—AND—

MECHANICS' TOOLS,

223 Main Street, : : Memphis.

WE KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND A full supply of

Builders' Hardware,

Of the very best qualities. Mechanics will find our goods CHEAP, and at the same time perfectly RELIABLE. We sell our goods for CASH, and to Cash Customers only, and therefore feel ourselves able to sell them VERY CHEAP. nov24 1m

R. G. MATTHEWS, Late of Lewis, Matthews & Co. Capt. J. C. ALEXANDER, Late of Friar's Point, Miss

MATTHEWS & ALEXANDER

Manufacturers' Agents for the Sale of

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,

MACHINERY, SEEDS,

—AND—

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 272 Second Street,

AYRES BUILDING, Opposite Court Square,

MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.

Have for Sale,

25 Milburne's Celebrated Iron-Axle Wagons.
25 Milburne's Celebrated Thimble-Skein Wagons—over 300 sold in Memphis; all warranted for twelve months, and only $12 50 damages claimed for breakage.

50 Carver Gins, from 40 to 80 saws, wood and iron frame.

25 Todd's Improved Bullock Cotton Presses, double-geared and to work by crank. Two men can make 500 pound bale.

10 Todd's Improved Horse Powers, for running Gins and Grist Mills—the finest power made.

James Todd Stationary Engines, of all sizes, from 20 to 100-horse power.

Todd's Planing Mills and Wood-Working Machinery, of all kinds, furnished at short notice.

Portable Steam Engines, of all sizes, from 4 to 50-horse power.

Stationary Engines, of all sizes, from 20 to 80-horse power.

Single and Double Saw Mills—Todd's and other makes.

Gin Segments, for 10 and 12 feet wheels, complete.

Railroad and Lever Horse Pawers, 2, 4 and horse power.

75 Tons of IRON TIES (low to the trade).

100 Dozen Cedar Buckets, iron and brass bound, unpainted, (low to the trade).

100 Neats Cedar Tubs, (low to the trade).

10 Buckeye Cider Presses, to close consignment.

1 10 and 12-Horse Power Portable Engine, second-hand, (low for cash—must be sold.

1 6-Horse Power Engine, second-hand, cheap.

1 25 Horse Power Stationary Engine and Saw Mill—all complete—can be bought low.

2 80-Saw and 60 saw Gins (but little used) low for cash.

1 Daniels' Planing Machine—cuts 31 inches wide and 25 feet long—can be had at a bargain.

PLOWS of all kinds,
FEED CUTTERS,
CORN-SHELLERS,
THRESHING MACHINES,
REAPERS AND MOWERS,
LARD MACHINES,
WHEAT DRILLS,

Lillie's Fire and Burglar Proof Safes.

DEERING COTTON PRESSES,
COTTON PLANTERS,
COTTON SCRAPERS,
COTTON SWEEPERS,
CULTIVATORS,
CORN PLANTERS,
FRINGLE MACHINES.

☞ Wood and Iron-Working Machinery, of all kinds, ordered on short notice, and furnished at manufacturers' prices. sel1 3m

Valuable Plantation to Lease.

I WILL Lease, as administrator of Christopher J. Field, dec'd, his Home Place—the place of Clay & Field, and the Plantation known as the Courtland Place. These Plantations are in the county of Bolivar, Miss., and in fine condition for cultivation, having been cultivated for years past. There is a new and fine Circular Saw-Mill on the Home Place, for Sale.

For further information apply to me at Paris, Bourbon county, K'y., or to Dr. E. J. Field, on the premises. E. J. CLAY,

oct9 Adm'r C. J. Field, dec'd.

SAINT MARY'S SCHOOL,

Poplar Street, East of Orleans,

Mrs. M. E. POPE, Principal.

PERSONS wishing to enter pupils will please call after 3 p.m., or at any time Saturday. sel8 1f

BANKS AND BANKING

P. C. BETHELL, President. J. K. P. PRITCHARD, Cashier.

TENNESSEE SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

BETHELL BUILDING,

Corner Court and Main Streets,

MEMPHIS, : : : : TENNESSEE.

TRANSACTS a General Banking Business, Receives Deposits, Deals in Gold, Silver, Exchange, Government Securities, Stocks, Bonds and Uncurrent Money. Collections promptly attended to.

DIRECTORS:

JNO. C. LANIER, President. W. H. CHERRY, President Bayous Savings Institution. DeSoto Bank. P. C. BETHELL, President Merchants' National Bank. J. K. P. PRITCHARD.

se29 3m

PEOPLE'S BANK OF TENNESSEE,

MEMPHIS,

No. 12 Madison Street.

F. W. SMITH, : : : President.
D. A. SHEPHERD, : : : Cashier.

my22 tf

THE DeSOTO BANK

OF MEMPHIS,

NO. 20 MADISON STREET.

JAMES ELDER, - - - - President.
W. H. WOOD, - - - Vice-President.
T. R. FARNSWORTH, - - - - Cashier.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF TENNESSEE,

MEMPHIS.

J. W. PAGE, Jr., : : : : President.
H. E. GARTH, : : : : : Cashier.

BANK BUILDING,

Corner Madison and Main Streets.

DOES A GENERAL

DEPOSIT AND EXCHANGE

BUSINESS;

—DEALS IN—

Coin, Uncurrent Money and Government Securities.

Collections from all points solicited.

sp10 1f

GAYOSO SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE,

Banking House 19 Madison St.

This institution, organized in 1856, has been in continuous and successful operation for the past ten years, continues to transact a

GENERAL EXCHANGE AND BANKING BUSINESS.

Will Receive Deposits, Buy and Sell

Foreign & Domestic Exchange,

Gold, Silver and Uncurrent Money.

SELLS Exchange in sums to suit purchasers, on London and all leading cities of the United States, and will make collections on all accessible places in the North and West.

E. M. AVERY, Cashier. JOHN C. LANIER, President.

oc2 3m

FIRST NATIONAL BANK

OF MEMPHIS,

Depository and Financial Agent

—OF THE—

United States.

F. S. DAVIS, - - - - President.
R. C. BRINKLEY, - Vice-President.
C. P. NORRIS, - - - - Cashier.
T. W. JOHNSTON, - - Ass't Cashier.

MEMPHIS GERMAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

NO. 20 MADISON STREET NO. 20.

(DeSoto Bank Building.)

General Banking

—AND—

American and European

EXCHANGE BUSINESS.

D. PANTE, - - - - - - President.
FRED WARNER, - - - - - Cashier.

my22 1f

THE MANHATTAN SAVINGS BANK,

No. 9 Madison St., Memphis, Tenn.,

J. LEVY, Pres't. S. BORG, Cashier.
L. LEVY, V. P. M. C. KOHN, Ass't Cash.

[Successors to Levy & Borg.]

—DEALS IN—

FOREIGN & DOMESTIC EXCHANGE,

Gold, Silver, Stocks, Bonds,

Government and Miscellaneous Securities

AND all descriptions of Uncurrent Funds. A Deposits received subject to check. Collections solicited and promptly cared for. sul 1f

GERMAN NATIONAL BANK

OF MEMPHIS,

No. 293 Main Street.

NATHAN CORONNA, : : : President.
MARTIN GRIFFIN, : : : : Cashier.
J. J. JENNY, : : : : : Ass't Cashier.

DIRECTORS:

W. CORONNA, JOHN DUTLINGER,
JOS. SPECHT, C. A. DAMMAN,
A. CORDES, JACOB WELLER,
N. HOFFHEIMER, NICH FRECH,
H. H. METTE, E. MEYER,
J. P. HOFFMAN, AND. RENKERT,
J. J. JENNY.

Collections made on all accessible points in the Southwest.

Exchange for sale on principal cities of United States and on all principal cities of Europe.

au21

STATEMENT

OF THE CONDITION OF

THE HARTFORD

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

ON THE

First Day of July, 1867,

MADE TO THE

Comptroller of the State of Tennessee.

1st—The name of this Company is THE HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, and is located at Hartford, Connecticut.

CAPITAL.

2d—The amount of Capital Stock is..$1,030,000 00
3d—The amount of Capital Stock paid up, is..... 1,000,000 00

ASSETS.

4th—Cash on hand and in bank..... $222,944 66
Cash in hands of Ag'ts, and in course of transmission..... 137,483 24
Bills receivable for loans, secured by personal & collateral security..... 13,244 54
Real estate unencumbered..... 95,000 00
Rents and interest accrued..... 17,475 50
Stocks and bonds as per schedule..... 1,346,586 17
$1,832,744 11

LIABILITIES.

5th—Liabilities to Banks, or others, due or not due..... $.....
6th—Losses adjusted and due..... .....
7th—Losses either unadjusted or reported..... 90,149 20
8th—All old and not due}
9th—Losses in suspense, awaiting further proof.....
10th—All other claims against the Company..... .....
$90,149 20

MISCELLANEOUS.

11th—The greatest amount insured in any one risk is $30,000, except in special cases.
12th—The amount insured in any one city, town or village, depends upon its size, and how built.
13th—The amount insured in any one block, depends upon
14th—Certified copy of the Charter of the Company, as filed heretofore.
15th—General Power of Attorney for Agents to accept service of process, previously filed.

GEO. L. CHASE, President.
GEO. M. COIT, secretary.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT, } ss.
County of Hartford, }

September 2, 1866, Personally appeared George L. Chase, President, and George M. Coit, Secretary of the Hartford Fire Insurance Company, and severally made oath that the above statement by them subscribed, is true, according to their best knowledge and belief.

Before me, D. W. C. SKILTON
nov27 Notary Public.

ELLIOTT & CO.,

Receiving, Forwarding

AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 2 Promenade Street,

Foot of Jefferson, Opp. Steamboat Landing.

Office Up-Stairs, MEMPHIS, TENN.

Dealers in

Hay, Oats, Corn,

AND UP-COUNTRY PRODUCE,

No. 82 Beal Street, near Bayou Bridge

September, 1867. no24 1m

GROCERIES.

NEW SHAKER PRESERVES—
(Cherries, Strawberries, Peaches, etc.)
Preserved Canton Ginger, in Syrup;
" " " Dry;
CRASS & BLACKWELL'S PICKLES—
(Chowchow, Onions, Cauliflower, etc.)
New Peaches in Cans—2 and 3 lbs.

FINNIE, BUCKHAM & CHAPMAN,

300 Main Street.

NEW BUCKWHEAT FLOUR
And fine SYRUP;
HARRISON FLOUR;
GRAHAM or UNBOLTED FLOUR;
SUGARS—all kinds.

FINNIE, BUCKHAM & CHAPMAN,

300 Main Street.

MACKEREL—
No. 1 SHORE, BAY and MESS, all nice, for Family use;
NEW CODFISH;
NEW HERRING.

FINNIE, BUCKHAM & CHAPMAN,

oc31 300 Main Street.

JOHN LILLY. OWEN LILLY.

LILLY BROTHERS,

—DEALERS IN—

STAPLE AND FANCY GROCERIES,

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

Wines, Liquors, Cigars, Etc.,

Corner Second and Union Sts.,

nov10 1m MEMPHIS, TENN.

E. M. APPERSON, G. V. RAMBAUT.

E. M. APPERSON & CO.,

Cotton Factors

GROCERS AND

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

No. 338½ Front and 6 Jefferson Sts.,

MEMPHIS, TENN.

A LARGE stock of Plantation Supplies, Bagging, Rope, Ties, etc., for sale to customers on usual terms. se16 1m

BRIGGS & NORTON,

Wholesale Grocers,

—AND—

COTTON FACTORS,

308 Front Row,

MEMPHIS.

HAVE A CHOICE STOCK GROCERIES, viz:

400 Bags Coffee,
25 Hogsheads Sugar,
100 Barrels Sugar,
50 Barrels and Kegs Syrup,
150 Barrels Mess and Rump Pork,
350 Pieces Flax and Hemp Bagging,
150 Coils Rope,
50 Tons Ties—various makes,
1000 Barrels Flour,
50 Barrels Whisky.

Bacon, Lard and full stock Family Groceries all of which they will sell at lowest market rates. Examine our stock. se15 3m.

M. T. GARVIN & CO.,

GROCERS,

COTTON FACTORS,

Commission Merchants,

AND DEALERS IN

Hay, Corn, Oats and Bran,

226 and 228 Second Street,

MEMPHIS, TENN.

LIBERAL Cash advances made on consignments. Will promptly fill all orders for Provender and Plantation supplies at the lowest rates. nov15 1m

E. W. LAMB. E. B. LAMB.

STORAGE

—BY—

E. W. LAMB & CO.,

—FOR—

Cotton and Merchandize Generally,

At Charleston Cotton Shed,

Corner of Adams St., and Charleston Avenue,

au20 1f MEMPHIS, TENN.

WM. H. ANDREWS,

Grocer

—AND—

Commission Merchant,

284 Front Street,

MEMPHIS, TENN.

WE have on hand a large lot of fine BOURBON; also, a general assortment of Groceries and Plantation Supplies nov10 1m

FORSTER, KEALHOFER & CO., WHOLESALE Grocers, Cotton & Commission MERCHANTS, 209 Main Street, : : MEMPHIS.

D. B. FORSTER, late with A. J. White & Co.
C. W. KEALHOFER, formerly with Cossitt, Hill
THOS. DAY, late of Str Mollie Hambleton.

☞ Capt. Kealhofer will give special attention to Cotton and other Produce consigned oct9

M. C. PEARCE, J. H. M'CLELLAN. T. C. PARK, L. B. SUGGS

PEARCE, PARK & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail Grocers, Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants,

No. 204 Front Row,

(Between Washington and Adams Streets,)

MEMPHIS, TENN.

KEEP constantly on hand a large and well selected stock of Groceries, Bagging, Rope, and Plantation Supplies. Liberal advances made on Cotton for shipment or otherwise. sel7 3m

KENNEDY, WILLIAMS & RUSSELL,

COTTON FACTORS

—AND—

Commission Merchants,

No. 268½ Front Street,

MEMPHIS, TENN.

M. F. KENNEDY, H. O. WILLIAMS, J. P. RUSSELL. } se5 3m

W. ARTHUR WHEATLEY, Memphis. BENJ. AVENT, Murfreesboro.

Office, Bethel Block, Corner Main and South Court Streets.

WHEATLEY & AVENT,

General Collectors,

And Life Insurance Brokers,

COLLECT ON COMMISSION,

RENTS, Merchants' and Physicians' accounts, Remit ting Cash immediately on collection; accounts put in Attorneys' or Sheriffs' hands when desired.

Ample securities given for amounts entrusted. Life Insurance Policies secured in Standard Capital Companies.

REFERENCES:

F. W. Royster, J. P. Trezevant, S. Mosby, F. W. Smith, President People's Bank, Judge Archibald Wright, Jas. Lewis & Sons, Memphis, Ark. Erskine, Jr., Miles Willett, Eugene Magevny, Rev. T. D. Witherspoon.

ABROAD:

Wheatly, Williams & Co., 101 Wall street, New York; Col. Jas. E. Saunders, Jas. Lawrence Watkins, Ainbama; Gen. J. B. Palmer, J. M. Avent, Murfreesboro, Tenn.; Hon. Jno. Netherland, Attorney, L. B. McFarland. no24 1m

REMOVAL.

THE General Southern Freight Office of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad has been removed from the old stand to

No. 266 Front Row, over

The well known house of Toof, Phillips & Co.

Through Bills Lading given to all Eastern cities. Rates as low and time as quick as by any other route.

G. R. BLANCHARD, General Freight Agent, Baltimore.
H. F. BECKERT, Western Agent, Cincinnati.

E. D. COBB, Agent

se24 Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

ALLEN HOUSE,

CORNER WASHINGTON AND SECOND STS.

We take pleasure in announcing that our house is still open for the accommodation of the traveling community. Neat and correct rates. Rooms can be secured at all times, and with strict attention to the wants of guests. We feel no hesitancy in asserting that we can and will please all who may favor us with their patronage. We will be pleased to meet old friends and patrons, and as many new ones as may favor us with a call. We feel under many obligations for the liberal patronage bestowed upon us in the past, and hope to receive our share in future. Board $2 50 per day nov10-3m

TO LEASE

FOR A TERM OF

FIVE YEARS,

THAT most desirable and centrally located Hotel, called "HOTEL DE EUROPE."

The Furniture, of every kind, now used in the Hotel, will be sold with the Lease if desired. For terms of Lease apply at the office of KENNY & PORTER.

Real Estate Agents, Kit Williams' Block, Corner Second and Madison Sts. oct18

MITCHELL, HOFFMAN & CO.,

308 Main and 36 Monroe Sts., Memphis, Tenn.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE,

And Dealers in Carpets, Oil Cloths, Curtains, Looking Glasses, Spring, Hair, Cotton, Moss and Shuck Mattresses. We are now offering our Immense Stock at Greatly Reduced Prices. Those in want of goods in our line would do well to call and examine our Stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere. nov21 1m

GREAT CLEARING SALE.

IMMENSE REDUCTIONS!

—AT—

LINDAUER, ARNOLD & CO.'S.

311 MAIN STREET.

We are determined to retire from the *DRY GOODS BUSINESS*, and consequently offer our immense Stock of Dry Goods at unprecedentedly low rates. Every article kept by a first class establishment, including Boots, Shoes, Hats, Furnishing Goods and

READY MADE CLOTHING.

Give us a call and be convinced that goods can be obtained nowhere else in the city of Later Styles, Superior Quality or Lower Prices. nov13 1m

LOWER PRICES!

DECLINE IN DRY GOODS.

RICE, STIX & CO.,

RETAIL DEPARTMENT,

307 MAIN STREET.

GRAND CLOSING SALE.

To keep pace with the latest decline in Eastern markets, and to facilitate an early closing out of our Retail Stock, we have again reduced the prices of the entire line of Staple and Dress Goods, Furnishing Goods and Fancy Notions. An examination of our prices will convince you at once that we mean to make a QUICK SALE.

RICE, STIX & CO.

nov16

W. B. GALBREATH, Late of Meacham & Galbreath, Memphis, Tenn. ANDREW STEWART, WM. STEWART, Late of Stewart & Bro., Des Arc, Ark. JNO. C. FIZER, Late of, Panola County, Miss.

GALBREATH, STEWART & CO.,

Wholesale Grocers,

COTTON FACTORS

AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 11 UNION St., bet. Front and Main,

MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.

All Cotton consigned to us Insured, unless Otherwise Instructed

We keep generally on hand the following articles, at the LOWEST MARKET RATES, viz:

Mess Pork, Bacon, Sugar Cured Hams, Lard, Flour, Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Rice, Molasses, Salt, Candles, Oysters, Sardines, Can Fruit, Candies, Raisins, Pickles, Cheese Tobacco, Segars, Snuff, Crackers, Soda, Spices, Pepper, Ginger, Indigo, Madder, Cotton Yarns, Copperas, Brooms, Buckets, Washboards, Kentucky and India Bagging, Rope, Iron Ties, Gum Belting, Twine, etc., etc.

Liberal Cash Advances made on Cotton Shipped to Stewart, Galbreath & Fizer, N. Orleans.

STEWART, GALBREATH & FIZER,

COTTON FACTORS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 46 Union Street,

oc20 d&w NEW ORLEANS, LA.

FINLEY'S

CHURN DASHER.

GOT ONE OF THEM — WHY, ONE OF THE

YET? GOT ONE — "FINLEY

OF WHAT, SIR? — CHURN

— DASHERS."

WHY DO YOU ASK ME THAT QUESTION, SIR?

Because one of them is needed, no doubt, and that badly, among your household conveniences, that the laborious and troublesome item of churning may become an agreeable recreation to the ladies, upon whom such duties usually devolve.

What's the article? What's the description? What's it do, pray, Sir?

Well, it is simply two screw-propeller wheels attached to the lower end of a staff or handle which is placed in the "old fashioned" wood en or tub churn, and worked in the same manner precisely as the "old Dasher"- these two wheels revolve rapidly and in counter directions at every up and down movement of the "Dasher," completely disengaging and cutting the cream into the minutest particles; while at the same time by aid of the "air beds" in each division of the churn, it keeps the whole butter of the cream supplied with constant currents of fresh air, thus securing by the simplest process the true principles of "Good Butter Making."

Well, sir, is the thing simple---very simple?

Why, so very simple when *seen*, that not a word of explanation is necessary. Why "Biddy," "Aunt Dinah," or the eight year old child can both *understand* and *use* it, and couldn't for their lives imagine any other purpose for it.

Is it durable and substantial, sir?

It is made of the best Sheet Zinc—will not rust—strong—neat, and with ordinary care, will last as long as you and your grand-children's children.

Long enough; well, my friend, does it make GOOD BUTTER and QUICK?

It does not only make *good Butter*, but about *ONE FOURTH MORE*, to a given amount of cream, under like circumstances of quality and temperature, and in about *ONE HALF THE TIME* required by the use of the "old dasher." Am, however, quite ready to confess that it will *not* make Butter as *quick* as the boasted "Five Minute" and other "lightning" Churns, nor would we have it so quick, for the very plain and simple reason that the extraordinarily rapid operation of such Churns yields as the result a *mass of SOFT, LARDY, uninviting stuff*, instead of those *RICH, GRAINY, WAXY, FIRM* and *LIVELY QUALITIES* which constitute *REAL GOOD BUTTER.*

Well, sir, I have one of the "old fashioned" Churns—an old family relic of several generations past, and do I understand you that nothing more is required than one of the "*FINLEY DASHERS?*"

Nothing else whatever to complete the *SIMPLEST, CHEAPEST,* and *MOST SATISFACTORY CHURNING APPARATUS* that the world has yet produced.

Well, friend, once more—excuse me, sir—right well pleased, but a little suspicious. Can't help it. Are you *sure* this is *not* one of the Yankee humbugs—one of the "Machine Nutmegs," or one of the "Hub of the Universe Hams" sort of tricks; such hams that would, to *look* upon, bring a "broad guage" grin to the phiz of the most fastidious epicure,—but with somewhat of a change in the "programme and scenery" when casting a sly peep at the cook after many fruitless efforts to slice a broil or two. Ugh! such looks and such "tonguing" as all understand who have been "thusly done for."

Methinks I discover a mutual sympathy, a similarity of experience and a similar determination to avoid all humbugs, especially with the "Yankee" prefix. My friend, "*FINLEY'S DASHER" IS NO HUMBUG*—not a bit of it, sir. Tis a "home invention," and will upon its merits alone, win its way into every household in the land, North and South. The Dasher is open to competition, and for "common sense," every day practical use and household economy, we say to Yankee or anybody else, *BEAT IT IF YOU CAN.*

Principal Depot for the Southern States for FINLEY'S CHURN DASHER, at the popular China Hall of EASTLAND, LLOYD & GILBERT, No. 321 Main street, Memphis, Tenn., and for sale by agents everywhere.

Retail Price, $4 00 Each, and Invariably Cash.

J. A. CAMERON & CO.,

No. 321 Main Street, Memphis, Tenn.,

AGENTS FOR THE UNITED STATES.

Agents Wanted Everywhere,

FOR "FINLEY'S CHURN-DASHER."

The FINLEY CHURN DASHER combines so fully the requisite qualities of *simplicity, economy* and *practical utility*, as to place it at the *head* of all other implements for simi ar purposes, and cannot fail to recommend itself most forcibly to the common sense and good judgement of housekeepers every where, and to be regarded as one of the *indispensable household articles*, and more especially so with the people of the Southern States, who now feel so greatly the need of *time, labor-saving inventions.*

Remember that the retail price has been fixed at *FOUR DOLLARS* each, everywhere; and that the proprietor intends to hold and exercise the exclusive right for the manufacture and sale of the Finley Churn Dasher in the whole United States, which can be obtained through any other than authorized agencies.

Remember, that the *wholesale* price to Agents has been fixed at a figure to insure a large profit to such agents as may handle it with *industry* and *tact*, and that such agents can, with a cash capital of one hundred to one thousand dollars, make *more money, in less time*, with *less trouble* and *labor* with *less risk* than many others around you with thousands of capital invested in other pursuits.

Remember, that *active, stirring, energetic* men, who are willing to "pull off coat and roll up sleeves," CAN, with little capital, realize *one hundred per cent. profit* at every thirty to sixty days—inducement enough, certainly; and we are prepared to offer just such to the *right sort of men. Understand distinctly, however, that no such prompt returns can be realized by "lazy men," for they can't do it.* Away, then, with complaints of "hard times," "no employment," "no situations." Come on the broad highway of honest industry, where all may find pleasant and profitable employment and good pay—employment for thousands—employment for millions. Step right into the middle of the whole United States, and look around you. The whole country—choose your own grounds—States, Counties, Cities, Towns and the Rural Districts—North, South, East and West—all lie before you. Can visit them on foot and on horseback, by wagon, railroad and steamboat, all at the same time